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Abonnementspreis:—The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert

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No. 792. VOL. XLVI.

JUNE 22, 1895.

{Subscription, 10s. per Annum, including Diary, Post Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d. each, Post Free.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

STOCK-TAKING, 1895.

Our Warehouse, Laboratories, and Offices will be **CLOSED** for **STOCK-TAKING** on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 27th to 29th inclusive. It will, therefore, greatly facilitate the prompt despatch of goods if orders be received by us not later than Tuesday, the 25th inst.

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Having for many years past given special attention to the production of a **TASTELESS** Castor Oil, our experience arising therefrom enables us to offer *all qualities* on exceptionally favourable terms, particulars of which will be found below under their respective Headings.

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The above title is applied *only* to our *special tasteless brand*. This is put up in original packages for retail sale at 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 3s. (4s. 6d., 9s., 15s., 27s. per dozen), and is the only form in which the above must be supplied to the public when “Allen & Hanburys’ Castor Oil” is asked for.

☞ We have heretofore supplied the above Oil in Winchester Quarts at 1s. per lb., but now offer the same to the trade at 10d., 1 dozen Winchesters at 9½d., and 50 Winchesters at 9d. per lb. to account, believing that at these prices many Chemists will be glad to bottle this Oil as their own speciality.

Finest Italian Castor Oil.

This Oil is filtered, very pale, and has but little taste. It is supplied in bulk at 8d., or by the case at 7d. per lb. Also put up in

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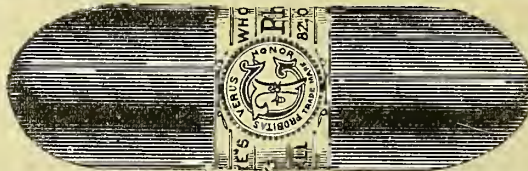
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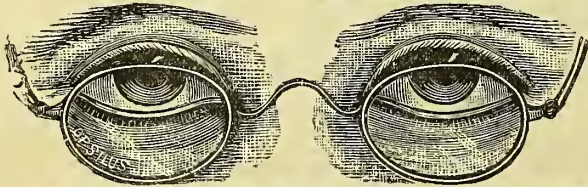
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JOHN HEBER HULL	Rotherham.
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The Principal would remind those Students who intend presenting themselves for the July Examination to join the Classes as early as possible.

The present Course commenced on April 1st.

Syllabus, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Principal.

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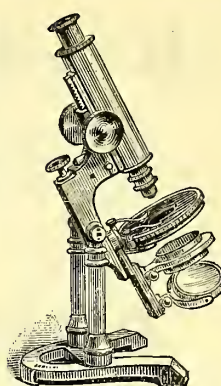
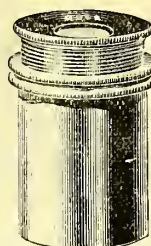
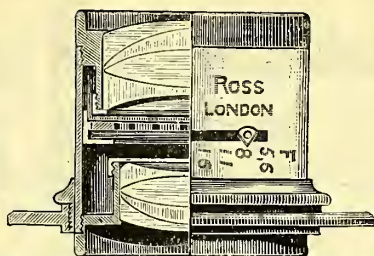
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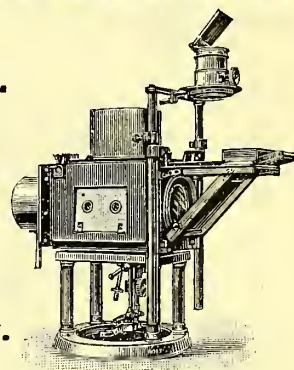
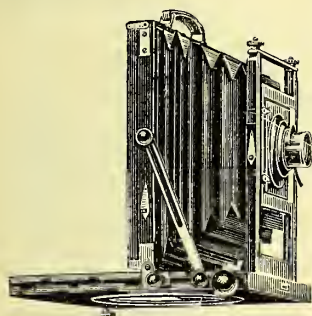
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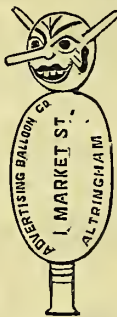
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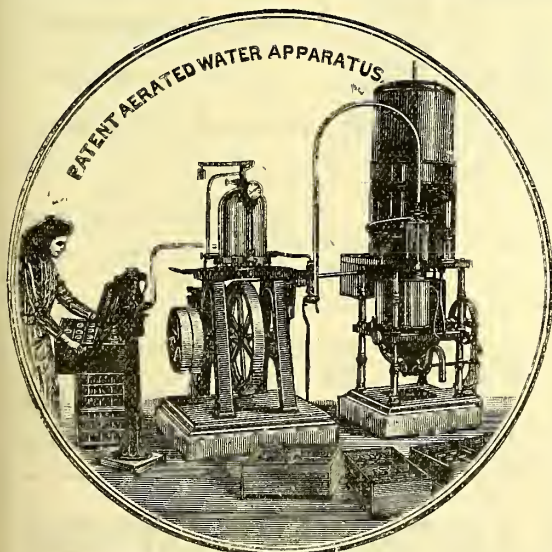


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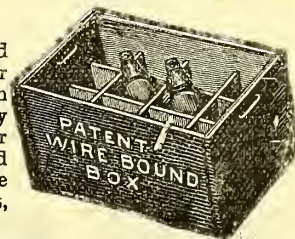
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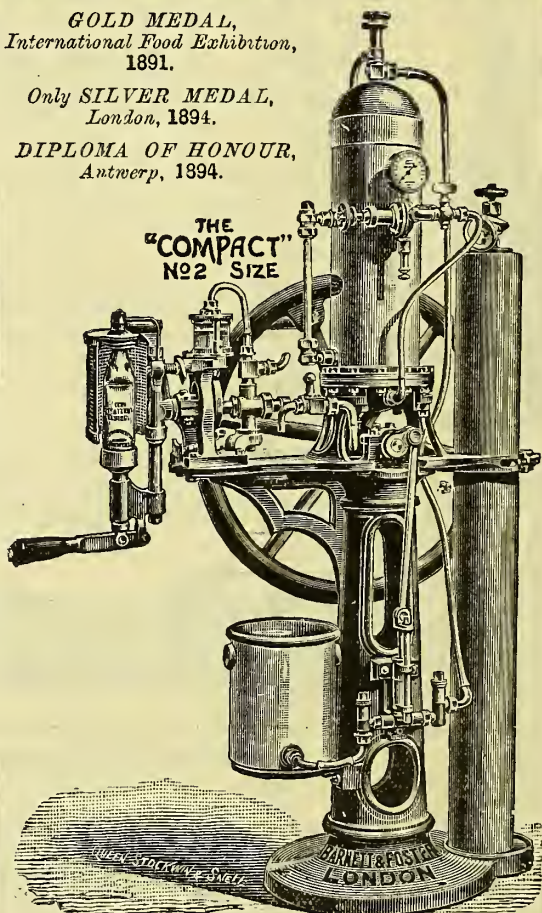
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TO CHEMISTS

WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE

SYPHON TRADE

Now that the Season for Mineral Waters has arrived, the Directors of CAMWAL, representing as they do a large proportion of the Chemists of the United Kingdom, wish to advise those who have not yet joined CAMWAL to consider well before making any fresh arrangements for the present Season.

CAMWAL would ask Non-Members to consider what they are doing, in either starting to sell, or continuing to sell the Waters of any maker who does not give them a guarantee that he will for all time supply Chemists only.

The following are a few points worth thinking over:—

It is a well-recognised fact amongst Makers in the Syphon branch of the Mineral Water trade that the retailers of highest standing and best class are the Chemists. Naturally, therefore, a Maker who wants to do a Syphon trade will do all he can to secure Chemists as his first customers, for by inducing them to stock his goods he hopes to lend a certain air of respectability to his business.

It is principally for this reason, and not because he does the largest trade, that the Chemist is courted so assiduously, and can buy cheaper and better than either the Grocer, the Wine Merchant, or retailers of a lower class.

CAMWAL warns brother Chemists who are not yet members against acting the part of the cat's-paw, decoy, or lever whereby manufacturers introduce their Waters to the public, and asks them the following important questions:—

What guarantee have they that, after spending time and trouble in establishing a sale for any particular Water, the same Water will not at some future time be supplied to neighbouring Grocers, Wine Merchants, Chandlers, &c.?

Even if at first the Waters the Chemist is persuaded to take up are supplied to Chemists only, what guarantee has he from the manufacturer of any continuity of this policy?

It would be well if the Chemist asked the representative who calls upon him the following questions:—

1. Does your firm supply Chemists only from all its branches?
2. Will your firm give me a guarantee, in writing, to supply Chemists only till 1910 say?

On the enormous advantage to the Chemists in having a brand of their own it is hardly necessary to enlarge.

The Chemist who has introduced any brand of which he has not a guarantee of the sole sale is in a most unenviable position. He must either start again with the knowledge that he has wasted time, or be content to share the sale with others who are much beneath him in the retail trade.

Why do not ALL Chemists join CAMWAL, who by their Memorandum of Association are bound for all time not to supply any retailers other than Chemists?

They will then be selling a Water no one else can obtain at first hand, thus raising themselves out of the ruck of Mineral Water retailers.

Neither Directors nor Managers have power now or in the future to change the CAMWAL rule as to the supply of Waters to Chemists only. Can this be said of any other house in the trade?

If Country Chemists will communicate with CAMWAL, arrangements can probably be made whereby they can be supplied at a price (inclusive of all carriage) which will compare favourably with the terms offered by Local Manufacturers, thus enabling them to deal with their own Association.

The Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association, Limited,

“CAMWAL,”

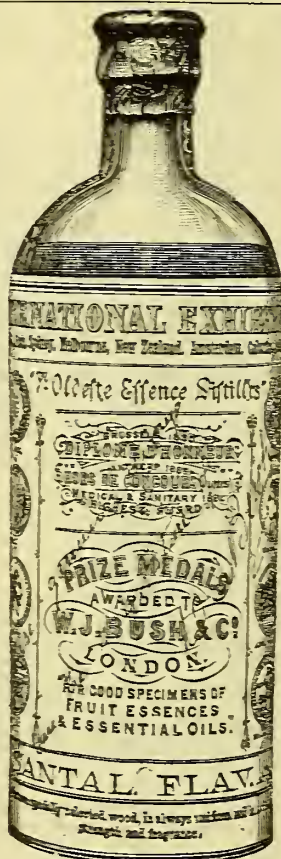
LONDON, BRISTOL, HARROGATE & MITCHAM.

Head Offices—45 Gifford Street, Caledonian Road, N.

W. J. BUSH & CO.'S PHARMACOPOEIA ESSENTIAL OILS

Packed in Original 1-lb. Bottles.

Ol. Anisi Ang.
Ol. Amygd. Essent. Ang.
Ol. Anethi Ang.
Ol. Anthemid. Ang.
Ol. Carui Ang.
Ol. Caryoph. Ang.
Ol. Cinnam. Ver. Ang.
Ol. Copaibæ Ang.
Ol. Coriand. Ang.
Ol. Cubebæ Ang.
Ol. Juniperi Ang.



Ol. Menthæ Pip. Ang.
Ol. Myristicæ Ang.
Ol. Pimentæ Ang.
Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang.

ALL OWN DRAWING.

Ol. Bergamot, Extra
Ol. Eucalypti, Extra
Ol. Lavand. Flor., Extra
Ol. Limonis, Extra
Ol. Rosmar., Extra

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

It is imperative that Chemists and others requiring Essential Oils for Medicinal purposes should purchase genuine and finest qualities only. These can only be obtained from W. J. BUSH & CO., who supply them as above, in 1-lb. Bottles, and guarantee their quality and purity. Nearly all Essential Oils offered in the Market are Impure.

W. J. BUSH & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
DRAWERS OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS,
18 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.
Works—ASH GROVE, HACKNEY.

Hall's Coca Wine

✻ WINDOW SHOW ✻

COMPETITION.

First Prize - - - - £20.

Second „ - - - - £10.

Third „ - - - - £5.

Forty Prizes - - £2 2s. each.

The Proprietors are offering the
above Prizes for the most effective
show of HALL'S COCA WINE.

CONDITIONS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO.
BOW, LONDON, E.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1883.

Introduced 1855.]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.]

One ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver., Concent., 6/ lb.	Aqua Fœniculi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent., 4/ lb.
" Anisi " 4/ "	" Cassia " 4/ "	" Mentil. Pip. " 4/ "	" Rosa " 6/ "
" Camphoræ " 4/ "	" Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 "	" Ang. " 6/ "	" Rosa Virgin " 10/6 "
" Carui " 4/ "	" Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "	" Virid. " 4/ "	

The above are put up in Bottles of 1/2 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.
From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us, we find Aqua Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopœia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice." [1]
Wholesale Agents: HEARON & Co., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR.
B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

SYPHONS SELTZOGENES



Messrs. J. BARRE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD

ANCOATS 146 MINORIES

MANCHESTER LONDON EC

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

PRICES.

SYPHONS — 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
6/-	6/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/- each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

Messrs. ROYER BROS., 42 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
Agents for Victoria, South and West Australia, and Tasmania.

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!!

MASON'S IS THE ORIGINAL EXTRACT OF HERBS

No other Extract makes Beer like it!!

.....
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

NEWBALL & MASON. NOTTINGHAM.

50% PROFIT FOR YOU.

If you want a selling line, try

**PEGG'S
'URBOSE'**

A powdered Herbal Extract for making
HERB BEER.

In 1d. & 3d. Packets, making 1 & 5 gallons.

*Send Postal Order for 5/-. and I will send you Carriage Paid,
as a Sample, 3 dozen 1d. and 1½ dozen 3d. Packets.*

PRICES FOR QUANTITIES ON APPLICATION.

J. A. PEGG

Manufacturing Chemist,
MANSFIELD, NOTTS.

EVANS' SALINE.

A medical man often wants to prescribe an Effervescing Saline with Chlorate of Potash, but is unable to do so for want of a Saline with a published percentage of Chlorate. Moreover, by the nature of its manufacture, a chemist is unable to dispense it in a limited time, even if prescribed. The above Saline is now stocked by many chemists, and thus a real difficulty is obviated.

The peculiarity of this Saline is that the Chlorate of Potash, in the proportion of about 2 per cent. (really 1.9), is in a state of minute subdivision, with, at the same time, a slight excess of Tartaric Acid. The latter gives a pleasant sharpness to the effervescing draught, whilst the former seems to have almost a "specific" effect in bilious headache and feverish system.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, Evans, Sons & Co.
LONDON. LIVERPOOL:
EVANS AND SONS (LIM.)
MONTREAL. [12]

BRAND & CO.'S MEAT JUICE.

IN BOTTLES,
Price 28/- per dozen,
Less the usual discount.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.



TOWER TEA

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS, LONDON & PARIS.

None genuine without both the Registered Trade Mark
and also the signature

Tower Tea

TOWER TEA daily gains in popularity with the public.
TOWER TEA is packed in smart, airtight packets, and in handsomely decorated tins.
TOWER TEA is retailed at prices ranging from 1/- to 2/8 per pound.
TOWER TEA is sold by Chemists in all parts of the United Kingdom.
TOWER TEA advertisements are suitable for high-class Chemists' establishments.

AGENTS APPOINTED BY

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LTD., 5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SOLAZZI" LIQUORICE JUICE

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

THE TESTIMONY OF "THE LANCET."

The following is from "THE LANCET" of March 30, 1895.

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS.

THOS. GUEST & CO.

City Works, Carruthers St., MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all other Effervescent Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets (1892).

BEFORE BUYING ANY OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE SEND FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

GOODALL'S
HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

PATENT MEDICINES
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

DRINK WISELY, BUT NOT TOO WELL.

Chemists are recommended not to let the bulk of the Summer Beverage trade be done by Grocers and Supply Stores, but to do it themselves by making a show of our "CASTLE HORN" brand of

LEMON SQUASH

Made from Fresh Lemon Fruit, and of highest quality. In Reputed Quarts (6 to gallon). No Retail Price on Label. The largest and best offered.

Favourable Wholesale Prices.—In free Wood Cases of 3 doz. each. For 1 case, 8/- doz.; for 2 Cases, 7/6 doz.; for 4 Cases, 7/- doz. Carriage paid 1 Case and upwards. Scotland and Ireland on 2 Cases.

In each case is enclosed a Lithographed Showcard, packet of Handbills, without our name, showing facsimile of bottle in colours.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

W. KEMP & SON, Wholesale Druggists, HORNCastle.

London Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, who will supply large or small lots at above prices net.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

A large consignment shipped by a merchant to Melbourne last summer was followed quickly by a large order for "the same brand as last."

The following are put up in similar style at same prices:—

LIME JUICE CORDIAL	ORANGE CORDIAL
RASPBERRY	CHERRY
PINEAPPLE	JAMAICA GINGER
PEAR	LEMON SYRUP

In Reputed Quarts (6 to gallon). Retail 1/4. No price marked on label. The Largest and Best offered. The enormously increased sale is sufficient evidence of the high quality.

KEMP'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF HOPS & HERBS.

6d. bottles, sufficient for 6 gallons Beer. 3/9 doz.; 6 doz. at 3/6; 1 gross, 40/-. Also put up with plain labels, with or without buyer's name on.

GINGER BEER POWDERS ("Rising Sun Brand").

3d. boxes, in 3 doz. outers. 16/- gross. These do not bear our name. Buyer's name on 1 gross without charge.

W. KEMP & SON, Wholesale Druggists, HORNCastle.

BOVRIL

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF, IS 50 TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN ORDINARY EXTRACT OF MEAT OR HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.

BARON LEIBIG discovered and publicly avowed the unsuitableness of Meat Essences, Meat Extracts, and home-made Beef Tea as resuscitating agents or as food in any direct sense.

BOVRIL was introduced to supply the nourishment so conspicuously absent in these preparations, and this is secured by the introduction of albumen and fibrine (or rather the entire lean of beef) desiccated at a low temperature by special process, and subsequently pulverised to a minute degree of subdivision. By this means the entire nourishment of animal food is adapted to the feeblest and most sensitive stomach, and perfect assimilation is secured with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by chemists and druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning.

It is the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, and is enjoyed by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

BOVRIL, LTD., Food Specialists, LONDON.

Chairman—RT. HON. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., LL.D.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Tuesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C." and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word—as, e.g., 1l. 10s. 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

Proprietary Articles.

Four 3s. 9d. Prof. Tuson's sheep-dip, half price. Smith, Market Place, Stroud.

Drugs and Chemicals.

On sale, about 7 lbs. of good gum kino. 7 Fisher-gate, Preston.

Thirty-six gallons crude carbolic acid, 30s., including barrel; sample, 3 stamps. MacDermott, Chemist, Worthing.

Educational.

Minor lectures (postal course), 12s. 6d. 9/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Cassell's "Familiar Wild Flowers," 12 monthly parts, 24 coloured plates, quite new; what offers? Stroud, Tewkesbury.

Shop Fittings.

For sale, 12-gall. swan-necked carboy; 16-gall. pear-shaped ditto; 2 4-gall. pear-shaped ditto; handsome specie-jar, with mahogany stand; pill-machine, with marble bed, to make 30 pills, 4 grs.; what offers? 55 Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

For sale, 1 large and handsome specie-jar, with mahogany stand, design Royal arms, and 2 smaller ditto; or exchange value 7l. Pasmore, 320 Regent Street, London, W.

Miscellaneous.

For sale, "Merritt" type-writer, in perfect order, 45s., delivered; gas-stove for counter, as Maw's No. 2, 5s.; Simpson, Fawcett's bassinette, cloth padded and with hood, cost 5l., good as new, 2l. 10s. Hankinson, Grange-over-Sands.

WANTED.

Seltzer-water bottles, squat, amber or green glass. Price and quantity to Metcalfe, Chemist, Hull.

Bent-glass counter-case; good condition. State dimensions and lowest price, R. Lister, Chemist, Leeds.

A 5 ft. dispensing-screen, new or good second-hand. Description and price to Thomson, Chemist, Tetbury.

Practical working formula for liq. santal. flav. co. Sample and price to A. Williams, 172 Falcon Road, Clapham Junction.

"Frog in the Throat" lozenges; must be cheap; any quantity. "Salodent," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Syphons, quart size; 2 bent-glass counter cases, each 3 ft. long; fancy perfume stock-bottles; price low. Sutcliffe, 248 Rochdale Road, Oldham.

The Chemist and Druggist, January to June, 1888, and January to December, 1893, complete; also the following odd numbers: October 6, 1888; May 18, August 31, September 14 and 21, 1889; July 26, 1890; and January 6, 1894; Index for July to December, 1889; ditto, July to December, 1891; ditto, January to June, 1892. Send p.c., with price, to S. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Chemist and Druggist for following dates:—July 15, September 15, October 15, November 15, December 15, 1878; March 15, October 15, December 15, and Title and Index, 1879; January 15, February 15, August 15, and Title and Index, 1880; July 15, 1884; June 15, 1885; February 27, 1892; July 7, 1894. Send price to G. E. Stechert, 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

EASTMAN'S

SOLIO PAPER.

The typical and standard printing-out paper of the day. Prints made upon it are distinguished by their delicacy, richness of detail, and beauty of finish.

Unrivalled for excellence of quality and ease of manipulation. Gives clear whites, exquisite tone, and high gloss; will neither curl, frill, nor blister; incomparable for ease and rapidity of working. Great depth and variety of tone.

In white, pink, mauve, and pensé—the last specially recommended for export.

MATTE SOLIO PAPER.

Possesses all the excellent qualities and characteristics which distinguish glossy Solio, and is printed, fixed, and toned in exactly the same manner.

The tones are exceedingly delicate, ranging from warm sepia to soft black.

Great richness of detail, softness, and fidelity of gradation are obtained.

BROMIDE PAPERS.

For enlarging, or for printing by contact from negatives. Unequalled for perfection of coating, delicacy of gradation, clearness and depth of shadows, and uniformity.

'PERMANENT.' Specially suitable for printing by contact from soft and delicate negatives, and for enlarging by daylight.

'EXTRA RAPID' Specially suitable for printing by contact from hard and dense negatives, and for enlarging by artificial light. The papers are coated in three grades, and are known as "A" Thin, Smooth. "B" Thick, Smooth. "C" Thick, Rough.

PLATINO BROMIDE PAPER.

An elegant Bromide paper, which gives the effects of Platinotype, and is at the same time far easier to work. It is distinguished by the soft grey and rich velvet and Platinotype tones, with the perfect matte surface of the finished print on both the rough and smooth paper.

Platino Bromide paper can be used for making either enlargements or contact prints. The method of treatment is the same as that employed with Eastman's other Bromide papers.

NIKKO PAPER.

For enlarging, or for printing by contact from negatives.

Combines the soft effect of a platinum or bromide tone with a highly enamelled surface. It has a delicate pink tint, and is especially recommended for those who prefer a warmer tone than that of the ordinary bromide print.

Contact prints or enlargements on this paper have a superior gloss; they possess bright, clear high lights, beautiful half-tones and deep rich shadows, and are transparent without blackness.

No other paper gives such perfect results with so little retouching.

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Photographic Materials Co. Limited,

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ROCHESTER, N.Y., U.S.A.
Eastman Kodak Co.

The Up-to-date Chemist Buys THE PERFUMED STICKY FLY ENTICER

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

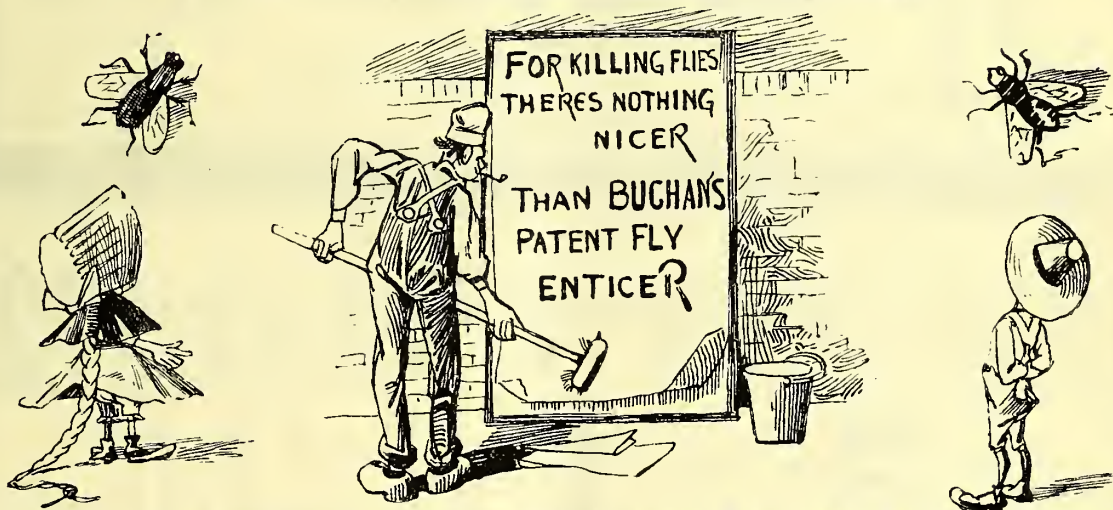
OUR POETICAL FRIENDS ALSO DO LIKEWISE.

To BUCHAN.

There was a smart Chemist named Spicer,
Stocked "Buchan's Perfumed Fly Enticer";
He sold all the lot—another stock got,
And telegraphed Buchan—"Nun Nicer."

See C. & D., June 15th, page 840.

A. FELTHOUSE.



Stocked by the leading London and Provincial Drug and Sundries Houses.

BUY FLY ENTICER GUM.

The Surest and Best
Fly Catcher.

Tins, 2d. each.

THE PERFUMED STICKY FLY ENTICERS

Have no leaky edges, and are
easily opened.

See C. & D. of June 8th, page 794.

For Export are perfection, and gained the
MOST VOTES as the most popular Fly
Papers in the Colonial Section of the
C. & D. Diary Competition, 1895.

Vide C. & D., April 20th, page 554.

BUY DEATH JAM.

For Killing Wasps.

Most alluring, and
very Sticky.

Tins, 6d., 1/-, and 2/6.

Samples Free by Post. Send Now, and judge for yourself.

FROM THE PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER—

DAVID D. BUCHAN, FRIOCKHEIM, N.B.

Telegrams—"BUCHAN FRIOCKHEIM."

Sole Export Agents—BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., 16 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

The ORIGINAL and by far the BEST STICKY FLY PAPER in the MARKET.

THE FLY CEMETERY

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. "CATCHES MORE FLIES IN A DAY THAN THE OLD FASHIONED PAPERS DO IN A WEEK." SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD. PRICE ONE PENNY.



WELL KNOWN IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN THE KINGDOM.
ANNUAL SALE MILLIONS. BEARS LARGE PROFITS.

"The best test as to the efficacy of a Sticky Fly Paper is the length of time that it will retain its moisture and adhesiveness upon exposure to the air. We invite our friends to thus test our Paper against that of *any* rival manufacture by opening out the various samples and placing them side by side in the sun. We think it will be found that the 'Cemetery' will answer this test the most efficiently, and will not speedily become a mere *Skating Rink* for the Flies to amuse themselves upon."

NOTE.—The Fly Cemetery *is* folded over at the edges, as it is found by several years' experience that this is the method most appreciated by the general public as being the simplest plan, and most easy to open. When you know a good article stick to it as tenaciously as the Flies do to the Fly Cemetery.

MANUFACTURERS—

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, READING.

NORTH OF ENGLAND DEPOT—

4 GALLOWGATE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TELEGRAMS—

"FLIES READING."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order that our Customers may not suffer any loss through deterioration of Stock kept during the Winter, we are willing to Exchange any thus left over for Fresh Stock at the commencement of a new Season. We only ask our friends to assist us by ordering judiciously, especially towards the latter part of the Season.

FEARFULLY FATAL FOR FILTHY FLIES!!

Can be carried in the Pocket.



CLEAN TO USE.

1d. EACH.

1d. EACH.

THE ONLY REEL COMFORT.

MARSHALL'S

FLY & MOSQUITO CATCHER

IS NOT OFFENSIVE TO THE SIGHT.

Catches more Insects than Sticky Papers.

DOES NOT SPOIL BY KEEPING.

GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE

Therefore Specially Suitable for Export.

Promptly fixes the pests and rapidly clears a room of these carriers of disease and contagion.

Catches successive crops by drawing the String to and fro, at the same time Killing the Insects, thus there is no lingering torture.

STOCKED BY ALL THE LEADING LONDON, PROVINCIAL, AND COLONIAL HOUSES.

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO.

Medical and General Printers,

6 GREAT TURNSTILE, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

STICKY FLY PAPERS

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Size.						1d. Size.					
1	Gross	...	...	...	3/9	1	Gross	...	...	...	6/6
6	"	...	...	...	at 3/6	6	"	...	...	...	at 6/-
12	"	...	...	...	at 3/3	12	"	...	...	...	at 5/9

With Name and Address, and Advertisements. Not less than 500.

CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS

1 Gross, 2/6; 6 Gross at 2/3; 12 Gross at 2/-

With Name and Address. Not less than 500.

500 for 10/-; 1,000 for 15/-; 2,000 at 14/-
3,000 at 13/-; 5,000 at 12/-; 10,000 at 11/-

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.

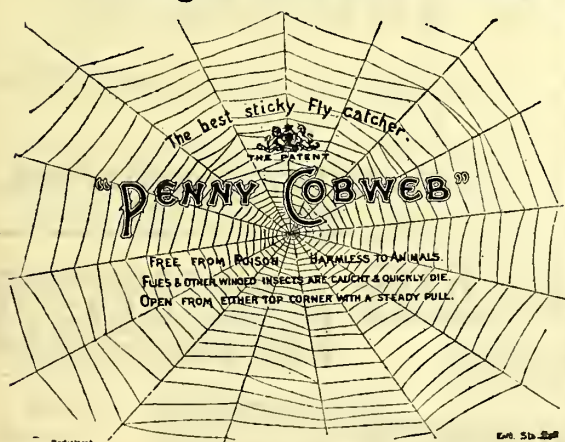
Orders from Abroad should be placed at once.

CHRISTY STRONG

Begs to inform the Trade that he is now manufacturing

MACHINE-MADE FLY PAPERS, the
"GRIP" and the "COBWEB," a
great improvement on the hand-
made paper. They are the admira-
tion of all who have seen and
tested them.**5/-** Per Gross,
Post Paid.

Cash must accompany order.



Progressive Traders should compare by sending for post-paid Samples.

READING.

Harvey's Horse Remedies

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS,
For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.
HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.
HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION,
or Curb Bottle.
HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION,
For Wounds.
HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.
HARVEY'S EDOS, or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

FULLY DESCRIBED IN
"THE HORSE OWNER'S
HANDY NOTE BOOK."
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Illustrated Pamphlets, and also Neat Booklets with Chemist's name on, supplied on application.
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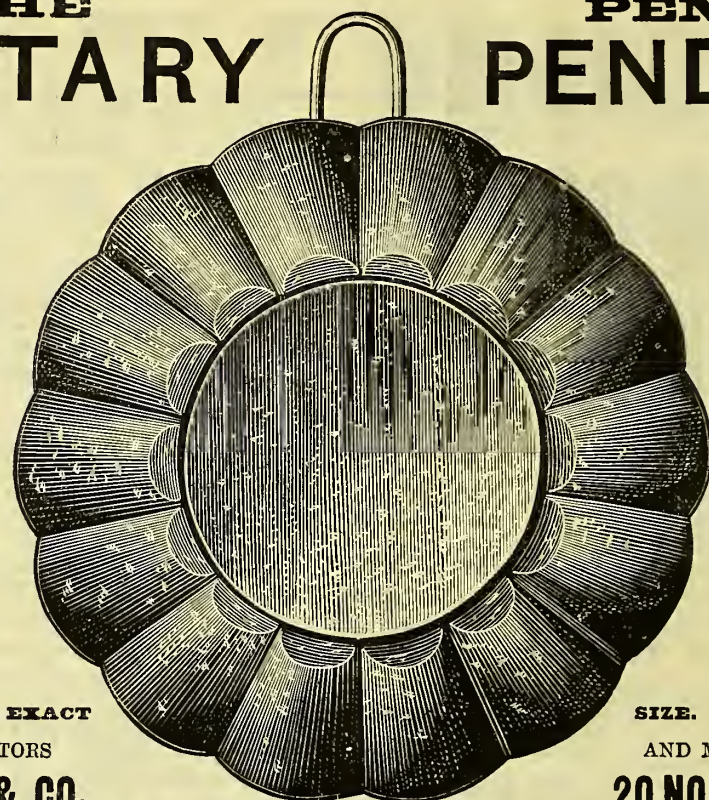
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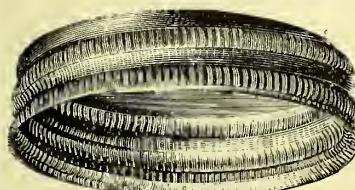
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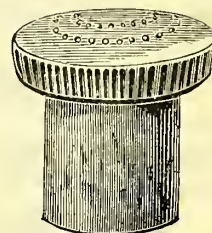
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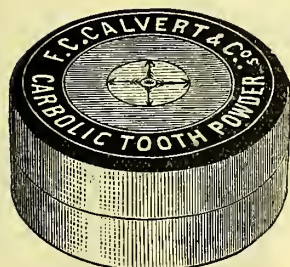
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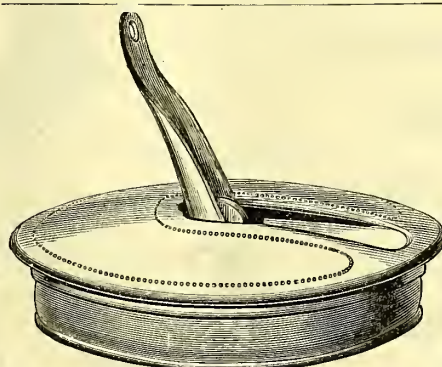
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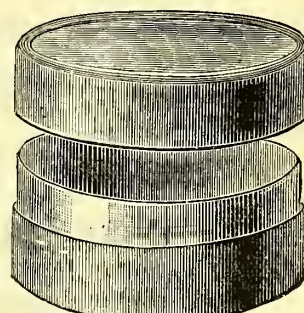
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BONCIESABROAD Australasian Drug Co. Boisy Emphorons, Prosser & Co. Lennon, B. G., & Co. (N.Z.) Peake, Allen & Co. Taylor & Colledge	BISMUTH PREP. Heaton, Squire & Francis Hewlett & Sons Howards & Sons May & Baker, Lim. Symes & Co. [Tyrer, T., & Co.] White, Alfred, & Sons	CACHOUS Bleasdale & Co. Blyton, Astley & Co. Jackson, J. Kilmes & Co. [Warrick Bros.]	CHEMICALS Boehring, C. F., & Sohne Boulton, J., & Co., Lim. Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim. Evans, Sons & Co. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Hill, A. S., & Son [Clarke] Hodgkinson, Treacher & Howards & Sons (Pharm.) Lofthouse & Saltmer Lorenz, H. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. May & Baker, Lim. Morris & Callard [Moss & Co.] Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim. Smith, T. H., & Co. Stevens, H. E., & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co. Washington Chemical Co. White, A., & Sons Zimmermann, A. & M.	COCA WINE Armbricht, Nelson & Co. Lorimer & Co. Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)
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AMMONIA May & Baker, Lim. White, A., & Sons Woolley, Sons & Co.	APPARATUS Bennett, Sons & Shears Drend, O., & Co. Farris, T., & Co. Deroys Fils Aîné Rogers, F.	CAPSULES Denonai, J. (Medicinal) Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Hartick & Co., Lim. (Dun's) Hooper, R., & Co. Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Lofthouse & Saltmer Parke, Davis & Co. [Co. Lim.] Patent Stopper Box and Stamp Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim. Warrick Bros. [Wyleys, Lim.]	CIGARETTES Hill, J. (Medical)	COLAPSE TUBES Betts & Co.
BAKING POWDER Goodall, Backhouse & Co.				COMES Hovenden & Sons
				COMP. MEDICINES Allen & Hanburys Blyton, Astley & Co. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Hooper, E., & Co. [Leo & Co.] Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Parke, Davis & Co. Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

CONCENT. LIQRS.

Bales Bros., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

CORKS

Johnson & Co.

CORN CURES

Gardner, C.
Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons

ORSH LINSEED

Barclay & Son, Lim.

DENTIFRICES, &c.

Beecham, T.
Bronley, H., & Co.
Fentiman & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Luthan & Co.
Stevens, P.A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Aroca Nut)

DIPHTHERIA

REMEDY

Jacques & Co.

DISINFECTANTS

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beezley & Co. | Brooks, T.
Cotton, W.
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Fletcher Bros., & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Granville & Co.
Hedden, W. C.
Jays' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Lake, Miller & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Ness & Co.
Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.
Santitas Co., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyler, T., & Co.
Wandsworth Chemical Works,

DOG MEDICINES

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Coles Pneumatic Vaccination
Shield Co., Lim.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Feaver, J.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Hatrack & Co., Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Howard, J., & Co.
Kaw Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newberry, F., & Sons
Palmer & Co., Lim.
Quelch, H. C.
"Ryons"
Sanger & Sons | Schutz & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toxwood, W.
Tunbridge & Wright
Wood, Vincent

DRUGS

Allen, S., & Sons Grinders)
Bleasdale & Co., Lim. | Graf, F.
Hopt, E. L. Morris, R., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Phillips & Co. | (Grinders)
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Saunders Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

DYES, &c.

Crawshaw & Co.

Hatrack & Co. | "Diamond"

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Mulhens, F.
Van Oppen & Co.

ECZEMA

Cullwick's Skin Ointment

Cullwick's Blood Tablets

EMEROCATION

Day & Sons

Elliman, Sons & Co.

Harvey & Co.

"Ryons"

Walker's "Semotine"

ENEMAS

Barclays, Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hatrack & Co., Lim. ("Rack")

Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent

ENGRAVERS

Corsan, J. H.

ESSENCES

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

Bovril, Lim. (Beer)

Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.

Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.

Bush, W. J., & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Laris & Co. Lim.

Lorimer & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

Newball & Mason

Rylands, Dan, Lim.

Stevenson & Howell

Tyler, P. (Anchovias)

Tyler, T., & Co.

Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Allen, S., & Sons
Boehm, Fredk.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Dodge & Olooff
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jackson, J., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Santitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Spray & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Sykes & Co. | Todd, A. M.
Treat, R. C. | Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyler, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS

Bush, W. J., & Co.

EXTRACT MEAT

Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, R., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID

Allen, G., & Co.

Ransom, W., & Son

FEED BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

(Thermo Safe)

Chemists' Association, Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Gilbertson, H., & Sons

Hearn, Wright & Co.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Hovenden & Sons

Inner Bros.

Marriott, E., & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

May, Roberts & Co.

Shirley Bros. | Youldon, E.

FILTERS

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Lawson, Phil & Co.

FLESH GLOVES

Solport Bros.

FLY PAPERS

Bleasdale, Lim.

Buchan, D. D.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Marshall, E.

May, Roberts & Co.

Silverlock, H. | Strong, Christy

Smith, J. H.

Tidman & Sons

Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants & Invalids)

Allen & Hanburys

Bones' Food

Brand & Co.

Cerebos Salt Co., Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

First Swiss Milk Co., Lim.

Goodenning, W., & Sons

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Liquor Carnis Co.

Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.

Mellin's Food | Nestlé, H.

Tyler, P.

FULLERS' EARTH

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Fullers' Earth Mining Co., Lim.

GELATINES

Boehm, F.

GINGER ALE

Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.

Chemists' Aerated & Mineral

Water Association, Lim.

Ellis & Son

Miller, R. M., & Co.

Ross & Sons, Lim.

GLYCERINE

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)

Boehm, F. | Pink & Co.

Brier's Candle Co., Lim.

GRANULAR PREP.

Bishop, A., & Sons

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Boulton, J., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Tyler, T., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM

Pink & Co. (Arabia, &c.)

HAIR PREP.

Bates, F. W.

Cheseshrough Co.

Edwards & Sons

Truett, H. P., Lim.

HERB BEER BITS.

Newhall & Mason
Pegg, J., & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC

Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lorimer & Co. | Synnes & Co.
Tyler, T., & Co.

INHALERS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Martindale, W.
Toogood, W.

INK

Bewley & Draper, Lim.

INSECTICIDES

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Jackson, T. (Bellows)
Lorimer & Co.
Sandford & Sons
Steiner & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

JELLOIDS

Warrick Bros.

KETCHUP

Tyler, P.

KOLA

Christy & Co.
Moss, John, & Co.

LAMPS

Caspar & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons & Co.
Lorimer & Co.

LINT

Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons

LIQUORICE

Dennis Di Luzgo & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)

"Solazzi"

LIQUORS

Cooper & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss, John, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, M., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, J., & Co.

Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.
Raines & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears Lim.
Gardner, W.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Melin, C. | Pindar, J. W.

Werner & Pfeiderer (Knead-

ing and Sifting)

MAGNESIA

Bleasdale, W., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Henry, T. & W. (Calcedin)

Hill, A. S., & Sons

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

London, W., & Co.

Washington Chemical Co.

MALTEXTACT, &c.

Allen & Hanburys

Anderson & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

(Kepier's)

Glendinning, W., & Sons

(Wine)

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.

Lorimer & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.

Morrison, R., & Co.

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Raines & Co.

Raines, Clark & Co.

Richardson, John, & Co. | Lel-

cester, Lim.

Robinson & Co.

MANICURE

Hovenden & Sons

MARKING INKS

Bond (Daughter of the late

John) (Ink & Penells)

MEDICINE CHSTS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)

Day & Sons (Veterinary)

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

MENTHOL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Shirley Bros. | Tyler, P.

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons

May & Baker, Lim.

Tyler, T., & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.

Boord & Son | Barrrough, J.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.
Warren, A., & J.

METHYLENE

Rohhins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES</

SCHOOLS, &c. Central School of Chemistry City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Lim. Liverpool School London Homoeopathic and Medical School Manchester College of Pharmacy Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy Newcastle School Northern College of Pharmacy North of England School Sheffield College of Pharmacy South London School of Pharmacy, Lim. The School of Pharmacy Westminster College SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS Darton & Co. SEEDS Potter & Clarke SEIDLITZ POWDERS Blyton, Astley & Co. Hookin, Wilson & Co. Hors & Co. May, Roberts & Co. SELTZGENES Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim. British Syphon Manufactur- Evans, Sons & Co. (Ing Co. Hookin, Wilson & Co. May, Roberts & Co. SHAVING Howenden & Sons (Euxessie) Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxessie) Trueditt, H. P., Lim. SOAP Ayrtton & Saunders Barclay & Sons, Lim. Blondeau & Cie (Vinolia) Brunnie, H., & Co. Cook, E., & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Fordham, W. B. & Sons, Lim. Jeyess Sanitary Compounds Co. Lorimer & Co. Muhlen, F. Pears, A. & F., Lim. Sanitas Co., Lim. Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ltd. Sinclair, J., & Son Tidman & Son United Alkali Co., Lim. Wright, Layman & Umney Yardley & Co. SHOP FITTERS Bowling & Gowler Bygrave, J. & W. Evans, Sons & Co. Joseph P. I Treble, G., & Son Yates, W. S.	SHEEP DIP Fletcher, Bros. & Co. Jeyess Sanitary Compounds Co. Nees & Co. Odams' Chemical Co., Lim. Quibell Bros. Sanitas Co., Lim. Tomlinson & Hayward, Lim. SPECTACLES Botwright & Grey Darton, F., & Co. Raphael, J., & Co. SPONGES Cresswell Bros. & Schmits Evans, Sons & Co. Marks, Henry, & Sons (Lim.) Peterson, M., & Co. STAMPS (RUBBER) Hickliss, J. STARCH Barclay & Sons, Lim. Critchley (Gloss) Redford & Son (Gloss) STOPPERS Austin & Co (Sprinklers) Barnett & Foster Meilin, C. Orchard, E. (Poison) Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co. (Lim.) Stimpund Stopper Co., Lim. SURGICAL Ayrtton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Barclay & Sons, Lim. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co. Cooking, J. T. Eliwood Lee, J., Co. Eschmann Bros. & Walsh Ferris & Co. Harris, J. Hatrick & Co., Lim. Haywood, J. H. Kahnmann & Krause Krohne & Sesemann Lambert, A., & Co. Macfarlan, J. F. & Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Oppenheimer, Son & Co. Powell & Barstow Queich, H. C. Richardson, John, & Co., Lim. Robinson & Sons Sanitas Co., Lim. Schutze, F., & Co. Victoria Rubber Co. Wood, Vincent	STOVES Clark, S., & Co., Lim. SUGAR OF MILK Boehm, Fredk. SYPHONS Barnett & Foster Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim. British Syphon Co. Chemists' Aerated & Mineral Waters Association, Lim. Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim. Idris & Co., Lim. Kilner Bros. Meilin, C. Rylands, Dan, Lim. SYRUPS Blyton, Astley & Co. Cooper & Co. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. Idris & Co., Lim. (Liquors) Stevenson & Howell TABLETS Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur) Caspar & Co., Lim. Corsan, J. B. (Advertising) Richardson, J., & Co., Lim. (Compressed) TEA Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Tabloids) Digena Tea Co. Great Tower St. Tea Co., Lim. Pearce & Meeking TEETHING PADS Marriott, E., & Co. THERMOMETERS Ayrtton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Barclay & Sons, Lim. Darton, F., & Co. Raphael, J., & Co. TIKTURES Evans, Sons Co. Hewlett, C. J., & Son Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Moss, John & Co. Parke, Davis & Co. Wrieley, J. TOBACCO & CIGARS Lushy's Tobacco Co. Singleton & Co. (Lim.) TOOTH PASTE Beecham, T. Jewsbury & Brown Luthern & Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Sutton, O., & Co. Trueditt, H. P., Lim. Wilson, A. (Bunter's) Woods, M. (Arca)	TOILET Aspinall, E. Allen & Hanburys (Chrisma) Ayrtton & Saunders Bates, F.W. (British Paper Co Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. "Cosmosine" (Lanoline) Dee Oil Co., Lim. Hookin, Wilson & Co. Howenden & Sons Maw, S., Son & Thompson Quelch, H. C. Sanitas Co., Lim. (Co., Lim Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Trueditt, H. P., Lim. TOOTH PREPS. Hermauline TRADE MARKS Browne, T. B. Trade Mark Society, Lim. URETHRANE Howards & Sons Vaccine Association (Lymph.) VACCINATION Vaccine Association (Lymph.) VASELINE Chesebrough Co. VETERINARY Bird & Storey Day & Son Day, Son & Hewitt Elliman, Sons & Co. James, W. H. (Blisters) Jeyess Sanitary Compounds Co Kemp & Son Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Rookledge, F. E. Sanitas Co., Lim. Smart's (Lime) Walker, Troke & Co. Willson, S. (Pig Powders) VALUERS & TENSFER AGENTS Berdoe & Co. Brett, F. J. Crocker, G. B., & Co. Ferguson & Osborne Orridge & Co. Tomlinson, Thos. & Son VINEGAR Champion & Co., Lim. Grimble & Co.	VINOLIA Superfitt's Blondeau & Cie. WEED KILLER Aome Chemical Co., Lim. WHOLESALE & REPT DRUGGISTS Allen & Hanburys Allen, S., & Son Bales Bros. Barron, Harveys & Co. Bleasdale & Co., Lim. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co. Bush, W. J., & Co. Evans, Sons & Co. Evans, Lecher & Webb Fassett & Johnson Ferris & Co. Graf, F. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Harker, Stagg & Morgan Hearson, Squire & Francis Hewlett & Son Hill, A. S., & Son Kemp, Wm. & Son Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. Lofthouse & Saitmer Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Mackay, Mackay & Co. Potter & Clarke Raimes & Co. Raimes, Clark & Co. Richardson, J., & Co., Lim. Smith, B. A., & Co. Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Symes & Co. Taylor & Colledge Walker, Troke & Co. Willows, Francis & Entler Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co. Wright, Layman & Umney Wyley, Lim. WINES, SPIRITS Armbricht, Nelson & Co. (Coca) Burroughs, J. Coleman & Co., Lim. Dowden & Co., Lim. Durrant & Co. French Hygienic Socy. (Coca) Giendenning, W., & Sons Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Lim. Lorimer & Co. Miller, A., & Co. (Orange) Phillips, G., & Co. Robinson, B. Smith, S., & Co. (Orange) Warren, A., & J. Wright, Layman & Umney
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1,000 PILLS IN SHOW VASE, 5/6.

PIONEERS IN THE PILL TRADE!

Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

SMALL SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

Unequalled in their medicinal properties or in SOLUBILITY, the best ingredients being invariably employed.

Suitable for Retail Sale, in Screw-capped Pill Tubes. Not liable to Stamp Duty unless specially recommended or sold as "Proprietary."

No. 142.—Gran. Cath. Comp. (Little Cathartic Granules). Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext. Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom., 1-20 gr.; Ol. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr. Dose, 1 to 4.	Per 1,000, in Plain Bottle. 4/-.	Per Small Stopped Vase, with painted glass label, 5/6.	Per Stopped Vase, with painted glass label (5,000), 21/-.
No. 180.—Gran. Cath. Co. c. Euonymin. —Same as "No. 142," except that 1-5 gr. Euonymin is used instead of 1-5 gr. Podophyllin. Prices same as for "No. 142."			

An "all-round" Antibilious Pill, which has found favour wherever introduced, is "No. 120" ("Pil. Cathartic & Liver")

No. 120.—Pil. Cathartic and Liver. B. Podophyllin, ½ gr.; Ext. Colocynth, ½ gr.; P. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; P. Scammony, ½ gr.; P. Saponis, ½ gr.; Ext. Hyoscy- ami, ½ gr.; Gingerine, ½ gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.	Per 1,000, in Plain Bottle, 4/-.	Per Stopped Vase, with painted glass label, 6/4.	Per Bottle (Bulk) of 5,000, 18/9.
--	---	---	--

Write for New Complete Price List of PILLS, GRANULES, and PARVULES, &c., by W. R. WARNER & CO., giving upwards of 250 Excellent Formulæ, at moderate and greatly reduced prices.

Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

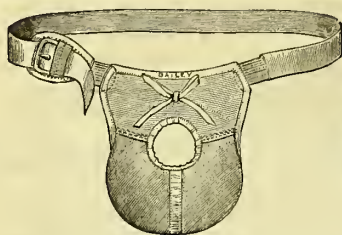


Fig. 2.

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

What **"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"** says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

To repeat,
quote No. 4^B SILK.

So that they are easy to pack away, easy to fit, and easy to sell, while the quality is excellent.

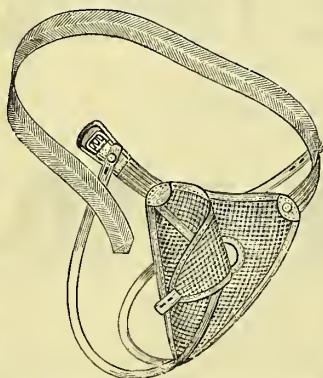
Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT. Containing—

6 No. 1, Cotton, with tape under-straps	...	Fig. 1	...	per doz.	8/-
6 No. 2, ,, ,, drawing-strings	...	Fig. 2	...	"	10/-
6 No. 4, Silk, with ,,	...	Fig. 2	...	"	18/-
3 No. 6, Super. Silk, with ,,	...	Fig. 2	...	"	24/-
3 No. 8, ,, ,, button-bags	...	Fig. 8	...	"	24/-

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

Perfect Protection & Safety!



THE
DOMEN "STOW-AWAY"
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

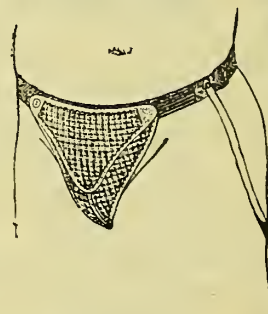
IS AN ENTIRELY NEW PATTERN AND A
GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE.

INDISPENSABLE FOR RIDING, CYCLING, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS SENT BY

"DOMEN" BELTS COMPANY.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 61 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.

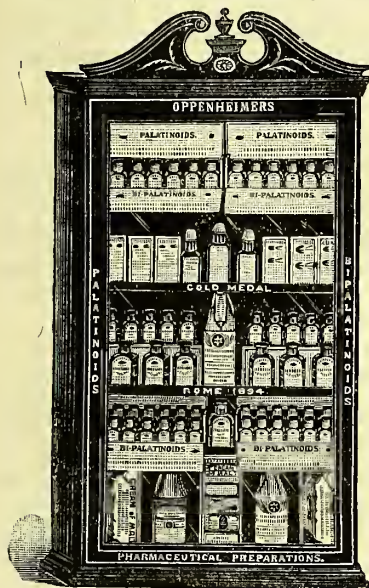


All kinds of BELTS are supplied by the
"DOMEN" COMPANY. Full Illustrated Price List
sent Post Free.



MUTUAL CO-OPERATION.

This is the only real way to do business; and, inasmuch as we may justly lay claim to successful efforts in this direction by reason of our having received the signatures of a very large number of cutting Chemists and Stores to our **non-cutting agreement**. Our highly approved Pharmaceutical Products received the unique distinction of the **only Gold Medal** at the last meeting of the Supreme Court of Medical Opinion—the International Congress of Medicine—it is a matter, not only of duty to the Medical and Pharmaceutical professions, but of necessity for our retaining our high position, to see that every preparation leaving our laboratories is Pharmaceutically perfect.



Our manufactures are already well known to Physicians, and are **extensively prescribed** by the leaders of the Profession, the demand daily increasing. It therefore behoves the **progressive Chemist** to carry a complete stock. This he does without any risk whatever, inasmuch as we are always glad to **exchange** any of our preparations for which there does not happen to be local demand. Our inducements are surely ample. We afford fair discount. We protect the Chemist by **declining to sell to the Public and Doctors direct**. We largely advertise to the Medical Profession. We provide an **attractive Showcase** of inlaid rosewood and plate glass, as an ornament to the establishment placing order for our products. The accompanying cut illustrates this handsome piece of furniture.

Our List of Manufactures comprises:

CREAM OF MALT (the most active diastasic). Plain and in combination, with approved Medicaments.

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS.

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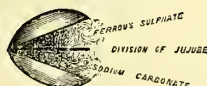


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PALATINOIDS. Nearly 200 varieties.

(Special formulæ prepared on demand.)

BI-PALATINOIDS. The only scientific and reliable way of administering easily decomposable drugs.

SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS. Dissolve *immediately* in cold water in the hypodermic syringe.

IMPROVED HYPODERMIC SYRINGE. A favourite with Physicians. Platino-Iridium Needles, and all the latest improvements.

THE GLOBE NEBULIZER. (Fluids made like smoke.) The only approved method for inhaling oily or aqueous remedies into the air passages.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS, ERGOLE, &c.

Send for **Price List and Discount Slip.**

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 14 Worship St., LONDON, E.C.



Emol=Keleet:

A PERFECT DUSTING POWDER.

ITS QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

ITS USE IN SURGERY.

EMOL-KELEET is a purified, natural, emollient, absorbent dusting-powder, of impalpable texture, as soft as down to the touch. It in no way resembles the ordinary and unstable compound astringent or starchy absorbent powders.

A natural substance.

Chemically, Emol-Keleet may be said to be closely allied to superior qualities of Fuller's Earth, yet it is quite distinct from the usual varieties of that substance, in that it contains a considerable percentage of Steatite (known commonly as soap stone) as well as of Silica, Alumina, traces of Calcium Salts, and an appreciable trace of Ferrous Oxide.

Distinct from Fuller's Earth.

The delicate flesh-pink tone of Emol-Keleet—one of its much-admired characteristics—is due to the presence of Ferrous Oxide, while its soft, silky feel is largely occasioned by the presence of Steatite.

Emol-Keleet, though comparatively new to the medical profession, has been known for some little time to a limited circle, and has been the subject of investigation by competent hands, both chemico-technologically and therapeutically, but it was not brought specially to the attention of the profession until the meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1893, when an exceedingly interesting paper was read, during the session of the Dermatological Section, by the President, Dr. Allan Jamieson of Edinburgh. The interest aroused by the therapeutic notes given in his paper by this distinguished authority on skin diseases brought Emol-Keleet prominently into view, and a brief recapitulation of the points of

Has been carefully investigated.



the paper referred to may be useful.

It was shown that, as *dusting powder*, Emol-Keleet, a perfectly innocuous and inoffensive material, is therapeutically superior to any previously known. When placed upon the tongue—one of the simplest and yet most severe tests as to utter impalpability which can be applied to a powdered substance—there was an entire absence of any sensation of grittiness.

Completely impalpable.

It was noticed also, as a remarkable property of this powder, that when a small quantity, say a teaspoonful or so, was added to a basinful of hard water—such as one frequently meets within limestone areas—it effected an immediate softening influence. Used in this manner with warm water, Emol-Keleet acts as a natural soap, cleansing the skin thoroughly, and at the same time leaving it soft and smooth.

Has a softening influence upon water.

The learned president pointed out as evidence of the activity and effect of this compound that the workmen engaged in its purification found that their previously horny palms became so much softened by continued contact with it that they could not use their hands for rough work without incurring severe friction. This fact led Dr. Jamieson to try the effect of Emol-Keleet upon horny accretions encountered in some states of keratosis of the palms and soles. When mixed with water to the consistency of a paste, and painted on pretty thickly—evaporation being prevented by covering the whole area with oiled silk, gutta-percha, or other impervious tissue—it was found that the epidermal masses became softened and loosened, and could actually be peeled off painlessly, eventually leaving the part so treated soft, smooth, and of a natural pinkish hue. In view of this experience, it is probable that Emol-Keleet will have a very wide sphere of usefulness in the treatment of many skin affections, both local and constitutional, for it possesses many qualities which will be highly appreciated by dermatologists.

Removes horny accretions.

Has a very wide sphere of usefulness.

Used as an ordinary dusting powder, it was found to possess anti-pruritic properties and relieved very markedly the itching of the skin now and then complained of in urticaria or during the eruptive period of measles. The absorbent qualities of Emol-Keleet, with its mildly astringent tendency, stamp it as a perfectly harmless and absolutely unequalled dusting powder.

Relieves skin irritation.

In moist or weeping conditions of the epidermis, such as one encounters so often in eczematous or erythematous affections, the application of Emol-Keleet is followed by beneficial effect. From the dermatologist's point of view Emol-Keleet is a most useful addition to the list of remedial agents used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. During the June, 1894, vaccination in Edinburgh, it was found that Emol-Keleet, on being applied to the part inoculated, at once, by its soothing and emollient influence, allayed any irritation present.

Most useful in Dermatology.

A correspondent, practising in the North of Scotland, writes:—"Within the last fortnight I came across a very severe case of eczema infantile of the face, head, and other parts of the body. After trying some other remedies with doubtful effect, I bethought me of your 'Emol-Keleet,' and gave some to the mother to use as directed. Its effect has been most gratifying to myself and highly beneficial to the little sufferer, who is only seven months old."

Noteworthy testimony.

As further evidence of the utility of the new product we quote the following extract from a letter from an eminent surgeon:—"I beg to state that since August 30th, 1894, I used 'Emol-Keleet' to a big and sluggish ulcer on a man's arm with better results than I had previously obtained from dressings. The ulcer closed up rapidly after commencing with 'Emol-Keleet,' and it is now practically healed up. It held on a stubborn course for about four months, but, being due to blood poisoning, I was not surprised; yet I firmly believe that if I had had the 'Emol-Keleet' earlier the ulcer would not have been so sluggish in healing."

Further evidence.

An infirmary house surgeon writes:—"I have used 'Emol-Keleet' in a case of acute irritation and rawing of the skin from bilious secretion through a fistulous opening. Everything I could think of having failed, I tried the powder, and it has acted splendidly, and has been very comforting to my patient."

Still further evidence.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes at 8/6 per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCONE, LONDON."

Saleable and Profitable Lines.

"PINOL-EUCALYPTIA" DRY INHALER.

This consists of a glass tube something like a cigar in shape, filled with absorbent pine-wood chips. One end of the tube forms a glass mouth-piece, and at the other end is a piece of wire gauze. The Pinol is dropped into the wide end of the tube until the absorbent chips are saturated, and the



Inhaler is then ready for use. By taking deep inspirations, the air drawn through the Inhaler is fully charged with the vapour of the Pinol. This mode of inhalation possesses special advantages over steam inhalations:—1. The Inhaler may be used at any time without danger of catching cold. 2. It is extremely portable, and may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket ready for immediate use. Each box, in addition to the Inhaler, is supplied with specimen phials of both Pinol and "Eucalyptia." Price 14/- per dozen.

"HAZELINE" CREAM.

The wide field of usefulness of "Hazeline" in the household, and the wonderful adaptability of "Lanoline" as a salve in all irritative conditions of the skin, suggested a combination which succeeded in winning the immediate and universal favour of the profession. In "Hazeline" Cream the anodyne, styptic, and other valuable properties of "Hazeline" are associated with the emollient qualities of "Lanoline," a union that has shown itself to be singularly happy. "Hazeline" Cream is recognised as a very valuable and effective adjunct, and is now largely prescribed by the medical profession. It keeps exceedingly well, both constituents contributing to this end; in fact, since "Lanoline," on account of its chemical character, cannot become rancid or offensive, this preparation is absolutely free from the disadvantages attendant upon the use of preparations of which glyceryl fats are the bases. The latter are very prone to become rancid, and thus to cause irritation in the very cases in which they are required to allay it.

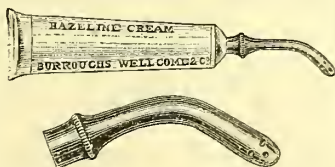
"Hazeline" Cream may be applied to the most delicate surfaces. For allaying irritation of the skin caused by sunburn, insect stings, &c., and for producing both sedative and soothing effects upon the membrane of the rectum, urethra, or vagina, and in abrasions, chaps, and inflamed conditions induced by prolonged exercise, such as walking, riding, rowing, &c., or exposure to severe weather, this preparation is reported to produce an immediately beneficial result in the majority of cases.

Curved or straight vulcanite nozzles are supplied to fit on to the collapsable tubes, and are very highly appreciated for self-application of the cream, the vulcanite nozzle being bent to a convenient angle to facilitate safe and easy application.

"Hazeline" Cream supplied to the Trade in collapsable tubes, at 4/6 and 8/6 per dozen, and in glass pots at 8/6 per dozen.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLATIS COMP. (B., W. & Co.).

The formula for this includes Menthol, Ammon. Chloride Cocaine, Camphor, with a harmless diluent. The frequency



with which this preparation now appears on prescriptions proves how effective it is as a means of applying menthol to the nasal mucous surfaces, &c. It never clogs the nares, nor does the powder itself, being prepared by a special process, become lumpy or gritty. Supplied to the Trade at 8/- per dozen boxes.

"SOLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED ANTISEPTICS.

The word "Soloid" was specially coined to distinguish this class from "Tabloids"; "Soloids" represent antiseptic agents of a highly toxic and dangerous character, and are intended for the instant production of strongly antiseptic solutions.

"Soloids" of Mercuric Chloride enable the surgeon to produce almost instantly a solution of any strength he may desire. One "Soloid" dissolved in a pint of water yields a solution of one in one thousand. The mercurial salt is associated with

a sufficient quantity of an alkaline Chloride to prevent decomposition when the water used is hard, and precipitation by albumen in gynaecological irrigations. To avoid their being confused with the "Tabloids," corrosive sublimate "Soloids" are coloured so as to make the resultant solution unlike any liquid usually associated with the operating-table or the sick-room. They are supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100 at 8/6 and 24/- per dozen bottles.

We also prepare "Soloids" of Iodic Hydrarg. (Iodide of Mercury with Iodide of Potassium), said to be not nearly so toxic or so liable to cause irritation as Mercuric Chloride. For antiseptic purposes we originally made up "Soloids" of this combination, each containing one grain, and this is the strength we have always spoken of in all leaflets and pamphlets up to the present date. Now, however, we have been advised to make these "Soloids" uniform with the others, and hereafter each "Soloid" will contain 8.75 of the double salt, so that one dissolved in a pint of water will give a solution of one to one thousand. Supplied to the Trade in bottles of 24 and 100 at 20/- and 68/- per dozen.

SACCHARIN AND SACCHARIN "TABLOIDS."

When sugar in any form is prohibited as an article of food or as spice, the administration of Saccharin, while satisfying the palate of the patient, cannot possibly aggravate the existent conditions; on the contrary, its antiseptic influence may be for good.

The utilisation of Saccharin is also of great importance in all pharmaceutical products on the dietetic value of which weight is laid—for example, in the preparation of medicaments for children and convalescents, in products intended to raise the tone, such as medicinal wines, stomach cordials, &c. It may also be substituted for sugar in the making up of all medicines in which it is needful to make the volume as small as possible to enable patients to swallow them with ease.

Saccharin "Tabloids" are portable, and of the greatest convenience to those travelling or away from home during the day, as a "Tabloid" or two will sweeten a cup of tea, coffee, &c., as well as sugar. A little spoon accompanies each bottle of the Soluble Saccharin; this spoon once or twice full is also sufficient to sweeten a cup of tea or other beverage.

Pure Saccharin supplied to the Trade in 1-oz. bottles, at 54/- per dozen. Soluble Saccharin in $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 14/- and 46/- per dozen. Saccharin "Tabloids," in bottles of 100 and 200, at 7/- and 12/5 per dozen.



Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCONE, LONDON."

REGISTERED **"VASELINE."** TRADE MARK.

WE ARE OFFERING UNDER THE BRAND OF

**BLUE
SEAL**

Our regular No. 1 Size (2-oz. bottle), without card case, in boxes of 3 dozen, at

PER BOX.

**5/3
3/6**

No. 2 Size, in boxes of 1 dozen, at

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 Holborn Viaduct. LONDON, E.C.
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF "VASELINE."

PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS."

These are now stocked by all who undertake to supply the wants of the worker (the amateur worker especially) in the delightful art of Photography. While to the experienced the saving of time, space, and material is of considerable importance, "Tabloids" cannot but have a beneficial influence on the tyro, since they naturally induce orderly, methodical, and reliable ways, and thus help the worker on the road to success. The high opinion of experts, and the unanimously favourable comments of the Photographic Press, show how widely "Tabloids" are appreciated. Whether at home or *en tour* the amateur cannot fail to value the immense advantages these compressed reagents present.



COMPLETE LIST.			
Eikonogen "Tabloids" in bottles of 15 and 40	15 "	40 "	9/-
Eikonogen with Quinol " "	12 "	30 "	"
Paramidophenol " "	25 "	70 "	"
Pyro Developer " "	45 "	120 "	"
Pure Pyrogalllic Acid 1 gr. " "	30 "	80 "	"
" " 2 gr. " "	18 "	45 "	"
" " 4 gr. " "	70 "	50 "	"
Pyregalllic Acid with Eikonogen in bottles of	25 "	70 "	"
Quinol " "	18 "	45 "	"
Quinol with Pyro " "			
Accelerator "Tabloids," for Developing, "Tabloids" generally, in bottles of	30 and 100		
Restrainer "Tabloids," Bromide of Potassium, 1 gr. each, in bottles of	50 "	125 "	
Restrainer "Tabloids," Bromide of Ammonium, 1 gr. each, in bottles of	50 "	125 "	
Gold Toning "Tabloids," in tubes containing three ..			per doz. 8/-



PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS" won a HIGHEST AWARD at CHICAGO.

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Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCONE, LONDON."

**BEST
BLACK INK
KNOWN.**

DRAPER'S INK
(DICHROIC).

When this Ink is used writing becomes a pleasure
May be had from all Chemists and Druggists and Stationers.

Can be obtained in London through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Ayton & Saunders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; John Heywood, Deansgate Street, Manchester; James Hamlington, 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol.

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

BEWLEY & DRAPER (LIM.), DUBLIN.

Benger's Food.

For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED—HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

HIGHEST AWARD—ADELAIDE, 1887, and MELBOURNE, 1888.

The *Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The *London Medical Record* says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

The *British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The *Illustrated Medical News* says: "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

Benger's Food is sold in Tins at 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, & 10/-, by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.



ESTABLISHED 1859

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A weekly journal, supplied from the chief office in London to subscribers and persons connected with the trade only. Subscription, 10s. per year payable in advance, including a copy of the DIARY next published, and postage to any country in the world. Single copies, 4d. each. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed "MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED)."

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SUMMER ADVERTISING.

THE advantage of advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is that it goes to subscribers in all parts of the earth, to men actually in business, to men who buy as well as sell. This universal circulation means that it is spring, summer, autumn, or winter every week where THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST goes, so that there is no class of speciality which cannot be profitably advertised in it at any time.

THE SUMMER ISSUE

will be a splendid one. July 27 is the date. Please keep it in mind. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of that date will be a double literary number, produced in excellent style, and enclosed in a beautiful wrapper, new and designed specially for this number. The beauty of our Summer Issues is the talk of three continents. We are proud of it; but we have greater satisfaction in thinking that everyone who advertises in these issues is the better of that talk. We should like every firm in the kingdom to share in the good things which will follow the distribution of our Summer Issue to subscribers and others at home and abroad. Early application for space should be made to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., who will also furnish particulars regarding the insertion of circulars and price-lists in the number. The latter is one of the most effective and cheap methods of advertising known.

Summary.

USEFUL photographic and other formulæ are printed on p. 869.

"CAMWAL" have taken the first step for subdividing 4,500 10s. shares into 1s. ones (p. 851).

A TABLE showing the stocks of drugs in the port of London is printed on p. 871.

MORE victims of the bogus-order *locum-tenens* are mentioned in our correspondence columns (p. 876).

A WIDOW of an unregistered chemist has been fined at Bloomsbury for selling Powell's balsam (p. 861).

THE Aberdeen Drug Company which took the name of Maw have dropped it and adopted "Mayor" (p. 854).

IN an editorial note we refer to the allotment of shares in the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited) (p. 854).

A CASE of supposed poisoning from eating cayenne lozenges and a death from camphorated oil are recorded on p. 850.

IT is not always safe to cash other people's cheques, and a note of warning to this effect has been given by Mr. Commissioner Kerr (p. 860).

THE London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry have concluded their meetings for the session, the last one being reported on page 858.

IT is worth noting that though names are not struck off the chemists' register, those who are chemists by the "limited" process are occasionally struck off, as told on p. 862.

DR JOLY has succeeded in reproducing natural colours by photography and the use of coloured screens. The device does not, however, produce a coloured photograph (p. 865).

OUR Paris correspondent gives an interesting account of a visit which he has paid to the École Normale, in which Pasteur made some of his most important discoveries (p. 855).

IT is expected that alcohol free from duty for medicinal purposes will after all be obtained in the United States. This will mean an annual loss of \$15,000,000 to the revenue (p. 856).

WE have some excellent correspondence this week, the subjects being of interest to the whole trade. Cutting, dispensing, examining, swindling, &c., are a few of the leading topics (p. 876).

SOME recommendations by coroners' juries in regard to the sale of carbolic and mineral acids are noted in our news columns. The deaths from these are exceptionally numerous this week (p. 883).

WE conclude our series of papers on the British Pharmacopoeia with one by Mr. J. B. Stephenson, in which he advocates the legal recognition of the right of pharmacists to share in the revision of the work (p. 868).

THE Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited) have figured before Mr. Justice North as defendants in an application by Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, for removal of their name from the register of the society. The case has been settled privately (p. 859).

ROSCOMMON is an unfortunate place for the Irish Pharmaceutical Society. An incorrect service of a summons has again temporarily shelved the sale of sheep-dip case. The police have, however, succeeded in getting a grocer fined for selling ether (p. 861).

THE markets have shown but little animation this week, the syndicate of speculators being apparently still holiday-making. Our trade-report pages, however, record some interesting fluctuations, mainly in fine chemicals and in medicinal balsams (p. 872).

EVIDENCE has been given in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court in the action wherein one chemist sues another for damages in respect to the latter giving his own cod-liver-oil emulsion when the former's was ordered in prescription. Several leading pharmacists of Edinburgh were witnesses (p. 859).



English News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Poisoned with Camphorated Oil.

The East Kent Coroner has held an inquest at Ashford regarding the death of Dorothy May Dale, aged 14 months. The evidence showed that a little brother of the child's had given it a cup containing camphorated oil, and of this it took about two teaspoonfuls. Dr. S. H. R. Davis stated that he visited the child three or four times every day, from Wednesday to Friday. The cause of death was acute meningitis, caused by poisoning by the camphorated oil. The jury returned a verdict that deceased was accidentally poisoned by the brother Albert Victor Dale.

Medicine for "Valkyrie III."

Not even a yacht-race can be won without physic. So we note as a matter of interest to the trade that Lord Dunsarven's *Valkyrie III.* is getting its supply from Mr. William Martin, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Southampton. The chest is a well-made one of teak, brass bound, and contains medicines and medical stores for forty men. It was last week forwarded from Southampton to Glasgow.

Did the Lozenges Cause Death?

The Southampton Coroner (Mr. W. Coxwell) has held an inquiry relative to the death of Emma Cardy, aged 17, a domestic servant. Deceased had become ill on May 27, and was attended by Drs. Elliot and Chance. She had taken some lozenges, and it was suspected that these contained some substance which was the cause of death. Dr. Chance stated that he made an examination, and came to the conclusion that the lozenges had caused a great deal of inflammation and irritation in the stomach, and he prescribed accordingly. About four days before her death she was examined under chloroform by Drs. Elliot, Stephenson, and witness, but no reason for obstruction could be found. The lozenges contained cayenne, and this ingredient taken in sufficient quantities was capable of causing inflammation in a healthy body. At this stage the inquest was adjourned till Monday, June 10, when two nurses and Walter Tite, a private in the Medical Staff Corps stationed at Netley, gave evidence. The jury were unanimously of opinion that the inquiry should be adjourned until the Borough Analyst had completed the analysis of the portion of the liver which had been sent to him, and also for the attendance of Drs. Elliot and Stephenson.

A Chemist's Sudden End.

An inquest was held at Southampton on June 12 regarding the death of Thomas Mussell, a retired chemist and druggist, aged 61, of 3 Brooklyn Road, Portswood, whose name is on the register as in business at Ringwood, Hants. From his sister's evidence it appears that deceased had only been at Portswood a few months, being a native of Brighton. He had suffered from a heart affection, and on the night of his death had visited a niece. After leaving her he was found at the top of the street lying on the footpath unconscious. He never recovered, and died in a minute or two, death being due to syncope.

A Wrong Diagnosis.

The death at birth of the infant child of a Southampton girl has led to the revelation of a strange story. The girl said she was ignorant of her condition, and she consulted a retired hospital-sergeant named Butler, living at Landport, who said she was suffering from tumour. He gave her some medicine on two or three occasions, and soon after the girl

was confined and took home the dead baby in her box. Butler said the medicine he had given her was calcarea carbonica, which would not in any way procure abortion. Dr. Stancomb said. Upon hearing all the facts of the case the Coroner communicated with the Public Prosecutor, who replied:—

Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your letter of June 9 and enclosure, I have carefully considered the evidence on the depositions, and am of opinion that no criminal charge in respect of which I might institute a prosecution could be preferred against Thomas Butler in respect of his treatment of Freedom Gregory. The medical evidence shows that the draught he gave her was not a poison or noxious thing within the statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 100, sec. 58, and there is no evidence that he gave it her for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage. I think it is possible that Butler has brought himself within 55 Geo. 3, c. 194, sec. 20, but such a prosecution would not come within 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 22, and if proceedings were taken I presume it would be at the instigation of some local or central organisation of medical men—perhaps the Society of Apothecaries.

Yours faithfully,
BARNARD THOMAS.

After this the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died from hæmorrhage, and they considered that Butler should be severely censured, and they hoped proceedings would be taken against him for practising as a medical man.

A Paralytic and Vermin-killer.

An old woman named Elizabeth Urquhart has been charged at Jarrow with the murder of her husband by administering rat-poison. Deceased had been paralysed for about two years, and was confined to his bed most of the time. Mrs. Urquhart says her husband stirred up the poison and drank it himself.

Sunflower Elixir.

Arthur Herbert Dowling, a herbalist, carrying on business at 38 New Road, Battersea, was last week charged at the South Western Police-court, on remand, with obtaining money from Henry Berry, "a gentleman." The evidence showed that the defendant introduced a recipe for beautifying the complexion, and named it "sunflower elixir." The complainant agreed to find the money for placing the article on the market, and he alleged that he advanced 8/ on the representation that the recipe belonged to defendant absolutely, but he afterwards found out this was not the case. For the defence, it was denied that there was any fraud on the complainant, and defendant produced papers in support of this contention. Mr. Cluer, in dismissing the summons, said it was a matter for a civil court.

Fire.

The shop of Mr. Billing, chemist, Exeter Street, Plymouth, took fire on Friday evening last. It was observed by the police, who brought along the combination-reel and escape, and soon it was got under without much damage being done.

Incorrect Poison-registers.

George Slade (29), a Bermondsey currier, poisoned himself with aconite after complaining that he did not have sufficient money. At the inquest on Friday, June 14, two chemists' assistants were called to produce their books showing the sale to Slade of 1 oz. of aconite and 1 oz. of laudanum. In each case the Coroner discovered that there was no witness's signature to the entry. [Why enter laudanum?—ED.] This, he pointed out, was a violation of the Act made to control the sale of poisons. He severely censured the two assistants, and the jury added to their verdict a rider calling upon the Coroner to call the attention of the proper authorities to the conduct of the chemists. The books were retained.

A Herbalist in Trouble.

Frederick W. Hughes, herbalist, Elderfield Road, Worthing, and his wife have been ordered by the local Coroner to find surety in 50/ or to remain in custody, while the stomach-contents of a child which they adopted are being analysed. The child had suffered from rickets, and died from hæmorrhage and diarrhoea, which Hughes had treated with chalk-and-catechu mixture. A doctor was called in before the death of the child, and he did not think an analysis necessary; but in consequence of a statement that Hughes had advertised for

children to adopt, and his admission that he took the one in question in order to get a premium to assist him in his business, the Coroner thought it advisable to take the course referred to.

When Analysts Differ, the Magistrate Decides.

There was a case before Mr. Paul Taylor, at North London Police-court, on Saturday, in which the Middlesex County Council summoned a milkman for selling as pure milk an article from which at least 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted, according to the Public Analyst. The defendant handed in another certificate which he said he had obtained "from Dr. Redwood, the greatest analyst in London," and which stated that the milk was so deteriorated as to make it impossible to determine the gravity and the solids. Mr. Paul Taylor: When was the sample taken? Mr. Bridge: On a Saturday, and handed to the analyst on the same day. Mr. Paul Taylor (to the defendant): When did you take your sample to Dr. Redwood? The defendant: On the Monday. Mr. Paul Taylor: There is the reason for the difference in the milk. However, it is not a bad case, and I shall only inflict a fine of 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

Alleged Wholesale Robbery of Patents.

At Leicester William Burden (28), 4 Dannett Street, box-maker, and Alec William Adcock (20), 51 Hinckley Road, warehouseman, have been jointly charged with stealing from the Leicester Co-operative Society, Union Street, since January 1 last, 33 packets of Carr's fever-powders, 72 boxes of Beecham's pills, and 42 boxes of Whelpton's pills, value 12*l.*, the property of the Society; they were further charged with receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen. Albert William Kilburn, foreman in the grocery department, said Adcock had been employed under him as a warehouseman, and Burden had been in the habit of purchasing empty boxes from the stores. He had examined his stock, and found there were 253 packets of fever-powders and 351 boxes of pills which could not be accounted for. Edwin Henry Butler, chemist, Humberstone Gate, testified to purchasing from Burden, on May 30, 49 boxes of pills and 15 boxes of fever-powders for 4*l.* 6s. Prisoner said he had obtained them from a man named Bell, who was giving up business in Dannett Street. On June 8 prisoner brought him a further parcel, for which witness gave him 3*l.* 5s. On June 15 Burden called again with another parcel, and this arousing witness's suspicions he communicated with the police, and detained the man. He handed the property to the police. On this evidence the prisoners were remanded.

Early Closing.

The chemists and druggists of Caistor have agreed to close their places of business each Wednesday during the summer months at 4 P.M.

Sad Death of a Chemist's Son.

An inquest has been held regarding the death of Harold Edwin Slater (12), son of Mr. E. Slater, chemist and druggist, Kingswinford. The boy, who was on a visit at the house of his grandfather, Mr. J. Mason, died with unaccountable suddenness on June 4, after attending the Whitsuntide fair. The *post-mortem* examination showed that the stomach was overloaded with unmasticated oranges and cocoanut, and death was due to syncope.

Madame Eugénie, M.D., F.S.S.

At an inquest held by Dr. George Danford Thomas on June 14, regarding the death of Emily May (24), who died on June 10, at Cricklewood, Mrs. May Winter, a monthly nurse, stated that the deceased consulted her as to the best means of hiding her condition from her friends. The deceased told her that she had been taking medicine procured from a Madame Eugénie, and she strongly advised its discontinuance. Subsequently the deceased came and arranged to stop with witness during the Whitsun holidays, and on the Monday evening she had a miscarriage. She progressed very well, and insisted on returning to business, but came back the following evening very ill, and died on the Monday. Mrs. Jeannie Sadie Fowler, a midwife, denied ever having seen the deceased, but it was quite probable that she might have obtained some of her medicine by post or

otherwise. The bottles produced with her labels must have come from her establishment. She denied that she sold it for an improper purpose. If it was mentioned to her that it was wanted for anything improper she would refuse to supply it. The Coroner said the advertisement was unfortunately of a class which would lead any man to think meant the procurement of abortion, and, although the witness might be innocent, it was peculiar that she should place herself in the position she did. Cross-examined by Mr. Lickford: Her proper name was Fowler. Madame Eugénie was an assumed name. She came to England in 1883, and had previously practised in Dieppe. She called herself an M.D., but that was only an honorary degree conferred upon her by a friend who was a professor at Massachusetts, America. The "F.S.S." was also of a like character. It meant that she was a fellow of a literary society which met in Holland Road, Kensington. Dr. E. A. Burgess, Cricklewood, deposed to attending the deceased, whose death was due to pneumonia, caused by her venturing out too soon. It would be highly dangerous to supply a woman in her condition with the medicine referred to, and certainly it ought not to have been done. After a three hours' inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, adding that Mrs. Fowler, *alias* Madame Eugénie, had supplied her with medicine for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage, and were of opinion that the case should be reported to the Public Prosecutor.

Fire at the Widnes Alkali-works.

A somewhat serious fire broke out on the afternoon of June 13, in the grinding-house of the chlorate shed at the Widnes Alkali-works. Mr. W. R. Clarke, the manager of the works, was soon on the spot, and in the meantime a number of coopers employed in the crystallising-shed, which adjoins, had made their exit through the grinding-house with some difficulty. Mr. Clarke was the first to enter the burning shed, and with a hose he drenched each keg of chlorate separately, after which the kegs were quickly removed by the men. A large quantity of material was thus saved. There was danger of an explosion, and the attentions of the works brigade were principally confined to saving the crystallising-shed, where a large quantity of chlorate was being packed. In this they were successful, but the grinding-house was gutted. The damage is estimated at 1,000*l.*, which is covered by insurance.

C.A.M.W.A.I.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday last week, at 3 o'clock, to consider the advisability of altering the articles of association of the company by taking power to subdivide its shares, with the view of subdividing the 4,500 shares of 10*l.* each into 45,000 shares of 1*l.* each. Mr. Horace Davenport (chairman), after some preliminary remarks, proposed the following resolution:—"That article 5 of the articles of association of the company, which is in these words, 'The company in general meeting may from time to time increase the capital by the creation of any number of new shares,' be altered by the addition thereto of the words, 'The company may also subdivide its shares.'" Mr. Urwick, as one of the oldest shareholders in the company, seconded the resolution. Mr. Nicholls supported it, and it was carried *nem. con.* The Chairman explained that this subdivision was necessary in order to supply new members who did not care to hold shares to the extent of 10*l.* The resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary general meeting to be subsequently convened, at which the necessary resolutions for subdivision of the shares as above will be proposed, and if passed by the required majority, submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a third extraordinary general meeting to be subsequently convened.

A Harrogate Apprentice Drowned.

Thomas Stelling Robinson (20), chemist's apprentice, residing at 23 Strawberry Dale Avenue, Harrogate, while on a visit to a brother in York last Friday hired a single-scuttling boat, and went on the Ouse for a row up stream. A short time afterwards he got in front of a steamer, which crashed into the boat and overturned him into the water. He rose to the surface once, and struck out twice, then raising his

hands to his head he sank. The jury on Saturday returned a verdict of accidentally drowned.

The Alleged Advertising Frauds.

At Portsmouth, on June 14, C. H. Matthews (20) and Richard Bennett (46) were committed for trial upon charges of conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences, the circumstances of which were related in our last issue, page 819. Bail amounting to 100*l.* in each case was allowed.

Adulteration in Glamorgan.

Mr. C. A. Seyler, public analyst, in his report to the Glamorgan County Council, says during the past quarter he analysed 237 samples of food and drugs. Of ten samples of ginger six were genuine; two contained respectively 40 and 29 per cent. of spent ginger, and one was distinctly suspicious of such admixture, while a sample of whole ginger was of an inferior quality. This form of adulteration (says Mr. Seyler) has become rather common. Eighteen samples of pepper he examined were all genuine, though a few were of inferior quality. One sample of sweets was strongly coloured by the coal-tar dye rhodamine, which is now very commonly used, but there is no evidence to show that it is harmful. A sample of liquorice consisted of flour with a small amount of liquorice extract. The drugs were all of good quality. Methylated spirit had not been used in preparing tinctures. Samples of linseed oil, castor oil, olive oil, and oil of peppermint were found to be genuine. A sample sold as sweet oil was cotton-seed oil. One sample of ginger brandy contained no alcohol, but was a strong solution of sugar and spices containing about 40 per cent. of solid matter. The hop-bitter beer he examined contained only a trace of alcohol (·56 per cent.), while the horehound-beer contained as much as 2½ per cent.

Smashing a Chemist's Window.

Drunken people have a strange fancy for smashing chemists' windows. At the Liverpool County Magistrates' Court on Saturday, a woman named Jane Butterfield was charged with having wilfully broken a plate-glass window of the shop 45 Walton Vale, belonging to James Henry Allan, pharmaceutical chemist. It was valued at 10*l.*, but she said she did not care if it cost 100*l.* She was remanded.

Contracts.

The drug-contract for the Southampton Incorporation for the next six months has been given to Messrs. Wride & Co., East Street, Southampton, who offered 15 per cent. off Barron, Harveys & Co.'s list prices. Messrs. Bishop & Son offered 5 per cent off; Mr. William Bates, 7½ per cent.; and Mr. William Baxter, jun., 10 per cent.

The Cannock Board of Guardians have contracted with Mr. Jas. E. Stokes, of Cannock, for the supply of saltpetre at 3*d.* per lb., Mr. L. Adams for brimstone at 1*d.* per lb., and Mr. D. W. Clarke for Calvert's carbolic soap (No. 9) at 30*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. and Calvert's carbolic soft-soap at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The Leicester Board of Guardians, having accepted the tender of Messrs. E. H. Butler & Son, wholesale druggists, of The New Haymarket, for oils, paints, &c., during the past and present quarters, have now contracted with the same firm for their supply during the ensuing twelve months.

The London County Council, on Tuesday, accepted the tenders of Messrs. J. L. Wade & Co. (Limited), Adcock, Easton & Co., Dnssek Brothers & Co., Middleton Brothers, and the Sanitas Company (Limited), for the supply of disinfectants during the year beginning July 1 next.

Chemists at Cricket.

On Saturday, June 15, Burgoyne Burbridges' Cricket Club played their return match with the Pharmaceutical Society's Cricket Club, on the former's ground, at Willesden, when Burgoyne's proved victorious, the scores being: Burgoyne's, 154; Pharmaceuticals, 89. The chief scorers for the winners were Newport (53), Moxon (28), and Burghes (20); whilst Bateson (17), Lillay (16), and Durant (21) played well the losers.

A match was played at Willesden, on Saturday last, between clubs representing Barron, Harveys & Co. and

Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke, resulting in a win for the former by 19 runs. For the losers, Mr Eastman batted well for 20 (not out), and clean bowled seven of B.H.'s men. For the winners, F. W. Berrv made a very useful 15. The scores were: B.H.C.C., 49; H.T. & C.C.C., 30.

The Wolverhampton Chemists' C.C. on Thursday last week played a match with the Wolverhampton Recreation C.C., and after a close game retired beaten by seven runs. Mr. Pattison succeeded in taking nine of the "Recreation's" wickets. Scores—W.C.C.C., 42; Recreation C.C., 49.

Claim against a Chemist.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., had before him the case of Ford v. Wardroper, in which the plaintiff sought to enforce payment of a judgment debt due from the defendant, who was described as a chemist, carrying on business at Newcastle: but, after hearing the evidence, his Honour adjourned the case for fourteen days for the attendance of the defendant.

North London Chemical-works.

At their meeting on Tuesday, the London County Council again considered the plans for the extension of Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.'s chemical-works at Holloway, and removed the restriction which they had previously made, the work, however, to be completed within eighteen months from May 29, 1895.

Not Strong Enough.

Edward King (35), employed by Mr. William Featherstone, chemical-manufacturer, 27 Coleshill Street, Birmingham, is in charge on remand for attempting to commit suicide with methylated spirit.

Acids Should be Scheduled.

At an inquest held at Battersea on Monday by Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, regarding the suicide of a girl who took spirit of salt, the jury added a rider to their verdict expressing an opinion that all poisons, such as spirit of salt, carbolic acid, &c., not protected by the Pharmacy Act, should have more stringent measures put upon them to prevent their sale. The acid had in this case been bought from an oilman, whose assistant was submitted to a stringent examination by the Coroner. This is a bit of the evidence:—

The Coroner: Would you not ask anybody any questions? You know it is a deadly poison.

Witness: I sell all I can for my master. I know it is a deadly poison.

The Coroner: Yes, and an unscheduled one. I think all these poisons, whether sold by grocers or oilmen, should be placed in a distinctive kind of bottle, because they might be taken by mistake.

The Foreman of the Jury: We agree with you.

The Coroner: How much did you give for the twopence?

Witness: That bottle nearly full.

The Coroner: Good gracious! Nearly 6 oz. Enough to kill twenty persons. This is abominable, and it is disgraceful the way in which you are allowed to sell this poison. If you people will sell it, you should make a little inquiry, and ascertain if you are selling it for a legitimate purpose.

The Use of Disinfectants in Holborn.

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Works on Monday night the Sanitary Committee reported that they had given directions for disinfectants to be only used in the channels and gullies of the district during the present season.

Plymouth Chemist's Association.

A meeting of the junior section is to be held at the Foresters' Hall, Octagon, Plymouth, on Thursday, June 27, at 8.30 P.M., when Mr. John D. Turney will deliver a lecture on "Materia Medica."

Simple-minded and Drank Ammonia.

Last week Ann Cowes (74), who lived at the village of Worsthorne, near Burnley, and was rather simple-minded, sent for some ammonia and drank it. She died.

Brine 3d. per 1,000 Gallons.

A Committee of the House of Commons charged with the consideration of a Provisional Order Bill to form a compensation district and to establish a compensation board under the Brine-pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891, has commenced its sittings. By this order the urban districts of Al-ager, Middlewich, Northwich, Sandbach, and Winsford, and the rural districts of Congleton, Nantwich, and Northwich were formed into one compensation district; and according to Mr. Pope, Q.C., who is leading counsel for the Bill, the substantial question for the Committee to decide is whether these places ought to be treated as a whole, or whether each local district should be only responsible for its own damage. Mr. Pope mentioned that by the Act of 1891 the compensation rate is fixed at a maximum of 3d. per 1,000 gallons of brine pumped. Mr. Fletcher, solicitor, Northwich, stated that he acted as local solicitor to Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., and was also solicitor to the property-owners who were promoting this Bill. It was difficult to localise the individual who did the damage, but if it could be established beyond doubt that the pumping done at Winsford did not cause the subsidences at Northwich, then the creation of one district might mean that Brunner, Mond & Co. would be relieved by it to the extent of 1,700l. a year; but he did not believe that the facts could establish such a contention.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Another victim: Jane Sharpling (42), a domestic servant, in the East-end of London. She was of unsound mind, said the jury.

An inquest was held at Ratford last week regarding the death of Frank Seely, aged 31. The evidence showed that on the previous Saturday he had been taken to the General Hospital, suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. He never regained consciousness, and died the same day.

At the inquest held at Manchester regarding the death of Wm. Mather, aged 38, Dr. Sutton stated that he had drunk about a gill of carbolic acid, and in his opinion he was insane at the time and not responsible for his actions. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Samuel Powell, master joiner, residing at 189 Longford Street, Warrington, committed suicide on Monday by taking carbolic acid. Dr. Donald Ferguson found him past medical skill when he was called, as he had taken 6 oz. of carbolic acid. Deceased had purchased the carbolic acid from Mr. E. H. Tapper, said to be a chemist, but not on the register, saying it was for disinfecting-purposes. It was labelled "Poison."

The epidemic of deaths from carbolic-acid poisoning in the Manchester district continues, if anything, to grow. Since the commencement of the year no fewer than twenty inquests have been held in the city on the bodies of persons who have resorted to this poison for putting an end to their existence, and within the past fortnight no fewer than six suicides by means of the acid have occurred in Manchester alone—another being added to the list by the death of an ironmonger's assistant named Wm. Henry Brougham, a resident of Hulme, Manchester, who was found dead in bed on Monday morning, having swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid. A glass, which had contained the poison, was discovered on a dressing-table in the room, but no bottle could be discovered, neither could any clue be obtained as to where deceased had got the acid. He had been much troubled about a Chancery suit.

The *Oldham Chronicle* remarks, regarding the unrestricted sale of carbolic acid (which the local Coroner had commented upon), "that it is an anomaly that carbolic acid should have been omitted from the scheduled list of poisons. Its unrestricted sale has had the result of placing within reach of anyone so disposed a most fatal draught, and the experience of the past shows that great is the number who have availed themselves of it as a means of putting a speedy, but oftentimes agonising, end to their lives. The medical profession have for a considerable time endeavoured to effect an alteration in the law as to the sale of poisons, and it is to be hoped that their efforts in that direction will at no distant date be crowned with success."



Irish News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The following examinations are intended to be held in July, viz.:—For the pharmaceutical assistant's certificate, on Monday, July 8, at both Dublin and Belfast; for the registered druggist's certificate, on Tuesday, July 9, at both Dublin and Belfast; for the pharmaceutical licence, on Wednesday, July 10, and following days, at Dublin only. The last days for lodging applications for same will be Monday, June 24, for the pharmaceutical assistant's; Tuesday, June 25, for the registered druggist's examination; and Wednesday, June 26, for the pharmaceutical licence examinations.

Business Changes in Dublin.

Duggan's Pharmacy, Great Britain Street, has been tastefully redecorated.

Messrs. O'Neill & Co.'s chemical and drug store has been remodelled and enlarged.

Messrs. Hoyte & Sons, Sackville Street, are getting extensive alterations made in their drug-stores.

Mr. Samuel Curham, L.P.S.I., South Richmond Street, is effecting improvements in his Portobello Pharmacy.

Mr. Jas. A. McKee has returned from Bundaberg, Queensland, and is now in charge of Dr. Burnes's Medical Hall, Queen Street.

Messrs. Hayes & Co.'s newly-fitted-up pharmacy, Grafton Street, is a striking illustration of up-to-date shop-fitting. Mahogany and satinwood abound, and the fittings throughout are exceedingly high class.

Chemicals Pay.

At Dublin on Saturday last the directors of the firm of Messrs. W. & H. M. Goulding (Limited), agricultural chemists, &c., declared an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the debentures, 5½ per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and 8 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, carrying forward a substantial balance to next account.

Good.

The many friends of Mr. W. F. Wells, M.P.S.I., will be glad to learn that, although severely injured through the bursting of his soda-water cylinder the other day, he will not lose the sight of his eye, as was at first feared. Messages of sympathy to the ex-Vice-President have been numerous.

The Fizzician and the Filter.

Last week, at the Cork Quarter Sessions, the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited), Oxford Street, London, sued Mr. J. Murphy, mineral-water manufacturer, Adelaide Street, Cork, to recover 5l. 7s., the price of a filtering-apparatus sold to the defendant. Plaintiffs urged that the article was sold on the understanding that it would filter 50 gallons per hour, and subject to exchange for a larger and dearer one if required. Defendant said the machine only filtered two-fifths of the quantity warranted, and was, therefore, of no use to him. The Recorder adjourned the case for the presence of the plaintiffs' traveller, who would test the machine properly. He was not satisfied that it had got a proper test.

One of Sir Charles Cameron's Salaries.

The Nenagh Board of Guardians have instructed their solicitor to appear before the Grand Jury at Tipperary at the forthcoming assizes to oppose the payment of Sir Charles Cameron's salary as county analyst, owing to his delay in furnishing report on articles sent to him for examination.

under the Food and Drugs Act, the result of the delay being the non-ability of the Guardians to prosecute defaulting contractors, as summonses must be brought within a month from the date of the taking of samples for analysis.

The Coloured-photograph Man.

On Monday last, at the Cork Police-office, Edward Morway, alias Dr. Morgan, D.Sc., and Count de Hallenborg, was remanded on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner's *modus operandi* was to offer the sale of chemical patents to chemists and others. Herepresented himself as analytical chemist to the London and North-Western Railway, but this statement was shown to be untrue.



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Early-closing.

The chemists of Partick have decided to close an hour earlier than heretofore during the months of June, July, and August.

From Maw to Mayor.

Maw's Drug Company (Limited), Aberdeen, have now assumed the title "Mayor's Drug Company (Limited)." Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson seems to have been one too many for them.

Personal.

Messrs. William Doig, D. H. Ferrier, and D. J. McKinnon, all chemists in business in Dundee, have been made J.P.'s of the county of Dundee. Mr. Doig is also a deputy-lieutenant for the county. Two of the leading local doctors, Dr. A. Campbell and Dr. Robert Sinclair, have also been appointed.

Loie Fuller Got the Wrong Dose.

At the Edinburgh Empire Theatre Palace, on Saturday, Miss Loie Fuller had administered to her in error, by her mother, a dose of cocaine instead of another drug. Miss Fuller was driven without delay to the Royal Infirmary, where she was successfully attended to, and was afterwards taken to her hotel. She now dances as divinely as ever.

Comment Unnecessary.

At a meeting of Aberdeen Public Health Committee, on June 12, a letter was read from Mr. Jameson, City Analyst, in acknowledgement of a communication calling attention to discrepancies between analyses of aerated waters submitted to him and to Somerset House. Mr. Jameson replied to the effect that he did not consider it necessary to make any observations in reply to the Council's letter. The letter was allowed to lie on the table.

Out for the Day.

The annual outing of the Aberdeen Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association took place on Wednesday, May 19, when, favoured by fine weather, the members enjoyed an excellent drive to Duncacht. Special permission to enter the "policies" was obtained, the grounds having now been closed to the general public. Recreative sports were followed by an excellent repast at Waterton Inn, and shortly afterwards the return journey was resumed, and concluded a most successful day.

The Piper Asks his Pay.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on Wednesday, an action was called in which A. Melville Bill sued James Gardiner, manufacturing chemist, 3 Perth Street, Edinburgh, for

47l. 5s., restricted to 10l. 10s., as remuneration for thirty days services as the defendant's agent in his candidature for the representation of St. Giles's Ward in Edinburgh Town Council, in November last. The defendant pleaded that the claim was incompetent in respect that it had not been made at the time of the election. He also alleged that it was a species of blackmailing. Sheriff Hamilton continued the case for a week.

More Examination Complaints.

The Edinburgh University medical examinations are now under a cloud. The "final" is on, and the *Dispatch* says that, "as matters stand at present, the examinations are no test of the candidate's general knowledge and fitness for practising the profession on which he is about to enter. The only satisfactory way out of the difficulty seems to be the establishing of a State Board of Examiners, as now, both at the University and at the College, candidates are almost exclusively examined by their own teachers—a condition which has caused much comment, and lowered the value of the Edinburgh degree on the southern side of the Tweed."

Enterprise in the West.

Mr. James A. Reid, chemist and mineral-water manufacturer, Helensburgh, is the subject of a flattering article in the *Victualling Trades' Review* for June. We gather from this that Mr. Reid served his apprenticeship; then he went to Edinburgh, where he passed the Minor in 1874, and returning to Bathgate he purchased his apprentice-master's business. From there, thirteen years ago, he went to Helensburgh, and afterwards bought an aerated-water business in the town, which was then a one-horse affair. Now he has not only developed that, but three years ago, in association with a brother, started an aerated-water factory at Falkirk, which puts out waters that take a dozen horses to deliver. The immediate reason for the *Review's* article is the opening of Mr. Reid's new factory at "Lily Springs," on the outskirts of Helensburgh.

French News.

MOLYBDENUM.—At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, on Monday, M. Henri Moissan made a communication regarding the preparation and properties of this metal. It has previously been made by Dehray's process—viz, by strongly heating pellets made of a molybdenum ore and charcoal—but so obtained it has not been pure. M. Moissan has made it in his electric furnace, and in its pure state he finds it has a density of 9.01. It is quite as malleable as iron; when cold it can be beaten out, and when hot forged. Heated in a charcoal-furnace it provides a molybdenum steel of great hardness, and the carbon of this steel can be removed from it by oxygenation. M. Moissan has prepared, in his electric furnace, a crystalline carburet having the formula Mo₃C.

MORPHINE INJECTIONS AGAINST VOMITING.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Therapeutic Society, Dr. Huchard read a paper concerning the beneficial effects of morphine injections against certain kinds of vomiting, especially cancer of the stomach. He finds that when vomiting cannot be stopped by the ordinary methods, an injection of 4 milligrammes of morphine before food checks it. A discussion followed on the subject, and Dr. C. Paul said he would prefer to administer the morphine *per os* rather than by injections. Dr. Huchard added, however, that experiments had proved that no beneficial effect results when opium, morphine, or cocaine is given *per os*. Dr. Boret mentioned that he treats this special form of malady by continuous currents of electricity. He finds it useful as tending to show the cause of the indisposition, no effect being obtained when it is of nervous origin.

POISONED CAKES.—The school-teacher named Gérard Con're, who was arrested last March on a charge of sending cakes containing poison through the post, was brought up for trial at the Tarbes Assizes on Monday last. In course of transit the parcel came open, and three sorters tasted the pastry, with the result that one of them died a few hours

later. The cakes contained strychnine. The prisoner states that he thought he put saltpetre in the cakes, and supposes that the chemist had given him strychnine in mistake. He expresses sincere regret for the death of the post-office sorter, and was much affected when the Judge reminded him of his victim's sufferings. Contre defends himself with intelligence and keeps his self-possession, while his antecedents appear to be excellent. Something like forty-eight witnesses will appear in the case. *Later*.—The trial ended yesterday (Tuesday) evening. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the charge of having caused the death of the post-office sorter, but found him guilty of attempting to poison M. Fourtuné Cabarron by sending the cakes containing strychnine. Contre was consequently condemned to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The question of the pharmacist's responsibility in the case was set aside.

WHERE PASTEUR COMMENCED HIS WORK.

THE interest aroused in the leading educational establishment of France by the celebration of its centenary a short time ago induced a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to accept an invitation last week to visit the infirmary and small pharmacy attached to the college. The École Normale is situated in the Rue d'Ulm, just behind the Panthéon, in close proximity to the Sorbonne and other centres of Paris learning, being also in the heart of the Quartier Latin. M. Degand, one of the college stewards, was the courteous cicerone on the occasion in question. We passed along the corridor to some pleasant rooms overlooking a quadrangle full of spring foliage. Carpenters were at work refitting the premises, and M. Degand explained that the infirmary and pharmacy were located there until last year. He added, "They were very badly placed, no isolation being possible, and if a student had brain-fever, as is, unfortunately, sometimes the case, through overwork, his shrieks could be distinctly heard by the class studying immediately above; but last year we moved to yonder separate block." With this we quitted the main building and crossed the court towards the Rue d'Ulm.

"You see that one-storey building opposite in a line with the front railing," said M. Degand with a touch of pride in his voice; "that was where M. Pasteur made some of his most famous discoveries. At first he only had one small room, but we gave him more and more space till he had the whole building before he left us altogether. Then there was Dr. Roux, since famous by the discovery of the anti-diphtheria serum, who had also merely a small room, without a fireplace even, where he did some of his best work. There was Louis Thuillier, after whom the Rue Louis Thuillier just opposite was named. He worked in that building too. He was not a doctor, merely a student, of our school, and the memorial tablet you noticed in the vestibule, 'Mort pour la science,' is in memory of his death from cholera at Alexandria during his zealous bacteriological researches."

This unpretending building, which might be the Mecca of bacteriologists, so much is it connected with all that is great in the new science, is now the infirmary and pharmacy.

"We try to be up to date," said M. Degand, as we passed through the dozen or so rooms into which the small building is divided. "All the walls are painted with special paint to permit of washing. We have also the newest English sanitary-appliances, a well-fitted bathroom, and a lavatory, as well as a couple of shower-baths, which are very much used, and our worthy Director is the first and most regular to take his *douche* at 8 A.M. There is a separate bedroom for each patient, and one of them has an attendant's room at the side for cases requiring watching. Likewise there is a dining-room and kitchen for the infirmary. A small garden for exercise is railed off from the rest of the grounds for the patients, and to ensure complete isolation. You notice how this window is made, it can only be opened with a key—that is another little arrangement for our fever patients; if they are delirious they cannot jump out of the window."

"And the pharmacy, M. Degand?"

"Ah! I have left that till the last. This, you see, is the room; it serves also for 'dressings' and as a dispensary. Here are our drugs and preparations, all carefully labelled in this large cupboard. There is not much of each drug, as you

will remark. Our doctors believe in fresh drugs, and we empty out all the jars and bottles periodically; it may cause a little waste, but we are thus sure that all our drugs are fresh and potent, for you know how many drugs lose their value by keeping."

The *C. & D.* representative thanked M. Degand, and prepared to withdraw, but the latter said "Just come into the doctor's room." The inscription on the wall shows that this was Pasteur's first laboratory, and where he commenced his great series of discoveries. These walls are to be embellished with commemorative paintings by the students of the "École de Beaux Arts." The room in which the famous savant commenced his researches is only about 10 feet by 12, and says much for the patient work accomplished by M. Pasteur in his early days.

Foreign and Colonial News.

POISONS IN MADRAS.—The Chemical Examiner's Department in Madras investigated 110 cases of suspected human poisoning in 1894. In 73 of these cases poison was found.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL FIRE.—The York Chemical-works, near York, Pennsylvania, owned by Charles Dempwolf, have been destroyed by fire. The plant is said to be one of the largest in the State. It was valued at about \$30,000. There is only \$7,000 insurance on the building.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUT.—On May 25 an assistant in the principal pharmacy at Delagoa Bay (S. Africa), while "experimenting with alcohol," had the misfortune to bring a bottle of the fluid in contact with fire. He received injuries from the effect of which he died on the following day.

A NICE TRIP.—American pharmacy students think little of taking a six or eight hours' railway journey to see a good thing. The receipt of a pretty souvenir from Detroit tells us that on May 22 the students of the North-Western University School of Pharmacy journeyed from Chicago to Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories in Detroit. They seem to have had a very good time, for, in addition to being shown round the works, they had good things in the shape of a luncheon, toasts, and music from the P., D. & Co. string orchestra. Fortunate pharmacy students!

LEGHORN OLIVE OIL.—Commenting upon the olive-oil business in his district, our consul at Leghorn states that the exports of olive oil to England have scarcely increased at all within the last twenty years or so. Adulteration, especially with cotton-seed oil, is still practised extensively, and is to some degree connived at by the action of the Italian Government, who permit the process of mixing to be carried on openly in bonded warehouses (cotton-seed oil, being dutiable in Italy, is kept in bond there when used for re-exportation), although knowing very well that the mixing takes place only for purposes of adulteration.

MURDER OF A MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN INDIA.—Thieves broke into the American Baptist Mission House at Thibaw, Shan-States, Further India, in the night of May 23, and endeavoured to carry off a safe. The servants hearing a noise, went for assistance, and on their return they found Mr. Lambert, who was in temporary charge of the Mission, lying dead with several *dao* wounds. Mr. Lambert, who was an aspirant for Mission work, was an assistant in the Mandalay Chemists' Mission House, which stands in an isolated spot a mile and a half from Thibaw. The authorities offer a reward of 1,000 rupees for the apprehension of the murderers.

QUININE FOR THE MILLION IN INDIA.—The sale of pice packets of quinine has now been in force in Bengal for more than two years, and shows progress of a very satisfactory nature. Up to September, 1894, more than three million packets had been issued and two millions sold. Of the various agencies for distribution the post office has been by far the most successful. Civil surgeons have only disposed of a small amount. Singularly enough, the largest sales have not been in the most fever-ridden districts. Rajshahi, for instance, which heads the list of bad fever districts, stands only seventeenth in respect of its relative demand for quinine.

A RESORT FOR SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA.—Sir E. C. Buck, Chief Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, states that, while on furlough at Sorrento, he became acquainted with a fact, perhaps not generally known in England, that sufferers from asthma find relief when residing in the neighbourhood of orange and lemon groves, with the pungent essences of which the atmosphere is filled. This is a belief prevalent and acted upon in South Italy, and striking cases in corroboration of it came under his notice.

SULPHATE OF COPPER IN ITALY.—The trade in sulphate of copper in Southern Italy has recently taken a very considerable development, especially for the purpose of watering the vines, and destroying the bacilli of the peronospera. Owing to the great height at which the vines are trained, a special pump has been invented for watering them with a mixture of sulphate of copper. The cistern of it is like a large knapsack, and is carried on the back of a man who applies a pump with a rose-nozzle with his hands. It is thought that the same process of irrigation would be effective in destroying the potato-disease.

GERMAN TRADE WITH INDIA.—The direct importation of pharmaceutical articles from Germany into Madras in 1894 shows a decrease over 1893. The total value of all German imports has also fallen by about 12 per cent. The following figures give details:—

—	Alkali	Brushes	Chemicals	Medicines	Dye-goods and Extracts	Ether
1893	£ 6,019	£ 491	£ 45,471	£ 314	£ 720	£ —
1894	8,539	290	33,733	263	4,190	165

GLASSWORKS IN GENOA.—The "Vetraria di Sarazna" glassworks (reports the British Consul at Genoa) have lately enlarged their factory. Their daily output is now 30,000 bottles and demijohns, and their three furnaces (Siemens) work night and day for ten months out of the twelve. The demijohns are white or black—the white ones for acids, the black ones for wine and oil. The bottles are of four colours: green, gold black, olive black, and white. They vary in capacity from $\frac{1}{2}$ litre to 2½ litres. The bulk of the works output is used in Italy, but shipments have been made to Massowah, Chili, and Hayti. The workmen, who number over 500, are Italians, but the leading blowers are Germans and Austrians. They are paid by the piece, and the average daily earnings of a glassblower is 8s., of his assistant 4s., and of a boy 2s. They work eight hours out of the twenty-four, and dwellings are provided rent free for those who have no homes in Sarzauna. Women are also employed to cover the demijohns with wicker-work for which they are paid at the rate of 1½d. per demijohn.

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM FOR BRAZIL.—For some years past it has been found possible to work certain gold-mines in Brazil at a small profit by means of the cyanide process. Worked by any other known process they would be profitless, and would have to be abandoned. It is manifest, therefore, that it is for the interests of the country that the materials needed for this process should be admitted and transported to the mines on the easiest possible terms. Recently one of the mining companies in Minas Geraes imported a large quantity of cyanide of potassium for the purpose of working up some poor gold-bearing material. The duty on the chemical is high, but even with this it was possible to secure a small profit. When the cyanide was despatched on the Central Railway, however, the officials of that road classified the article as an explosive, and obliged the senders to pay the special rate charged on dynamite, which so increased its cost as to destroy every chance of using it at a profit. The company have appealed against this classification, which, if upheld, will necessitate the suspension of many small mining enterprises in Minas Geraes.

POISONING BY MALE-FERN.—Apotheker Török, a well-known pharmacist of Budapest, is being sued for punishment and damages to the extent of 18,000 florins by a customer, who alleges that he has lost his eyesight through the chemist's carelessness. The claimant says that in January last he was induced through one of Török's adver-

tisements to buy a tape-worm remedy in his pharmacy, and took sixteen capsules of it at half-hourly intervals after a preliminary dose of castor oil. The following night the patient was attacked by violent purging and fainted. On the third day he became quite blind, and has remained so, his blindness being apparently incurable. The remedy proved to be a mixture of alcoholic extract of male-fern and extract of pomegranate, the capsules contained of each remedy 3vjss. The symptoms (especially the extraordinary dilation of the pupils) and the dose taken pointed to filicic acid poisoning. In the meanwhile popular indignation against Török, who does not seem to be much liked in Budapest, is very great, and on Whitsunday a band of about 500 workmen, egged on by agitators, created a riot in front of the apotheker's house, and smashed his windows and stock. The police ultimately dispersed the mob, six of the ring-leaders being arrested.

FREE ALCOHOL FOR MEDICINES.—It is reported from Washington that two trial cases under the free-alcohol section of the Tariff Act have been prepared, one of them based on the claims filed by Sharp & Dohme, of Baltimore, manufacturing druggists, and the other by a hatter. A trial is expected in the autumn. Both the Department of Justice and the Treasury consider a verdict for the claimants to be a foregone conclusion. The free alcohol section was introduced as an amendment to the Tariff Act by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. It was passed with little discussion, and at the time was considered by the officials to be inoperative, but druggists have a different idea, and the claims referred to are the upshot. Commissioner Miller estimates that 9,000,000 gallons of alcohol are annually used for manufacturing, exclusive of that used in bitters, cordials, and other preparations. On this basis the loss of revenue, in the event of a decision against the Government, would amount to nearly \$10,000,000 yearly, and should the manufacturers of proprietary medicines likewise recover by judgments through the Court of Claims, it might reach \$15,000,000.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.—The British Consul at La Rochelle, in the cognac-district of France, again calls attention to the falsification of French brandy in his neighbourhood, by which, he says, "the British consumer is supplied with German potato-spirit and similar stuff under the name of cognac." He blames the English buyer as much as the French sophisticator for this state of things, for, says he: "the buyer knows quite well that it takes eight gallons of wine to make one of brandy, that the first cost of this gallon is about 7s., and that it is not fit to use until it has been kept for some years. We have, therefore, to add the cost of storing, that of loss in weight by evaporation, interest on capital, and the profits of the dealers, with the result that a gallon of pure brandy old enough to drink cannot be purchased for less than 12s. In spite of this, the British merchants ask the French ones to supply them at from 2s. 6d. to 4s., and the offer of such a price is tantamount to giving them their choice between making up this imposture for them or losing their custom. There is still, however, plenty of pure cognac old enough for consumption to be got in the district at from 15s. per gallon upwards, according to age and quality."

BOSTON PHARMACY FAIR.—We mentioned on June 8 that the exhibition of pharmaceutical products which was opened at Boston, Mass., on May 1 had been a failure. The reasons for this are made clear by the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, which reports that "the fair has been announced as the first of the kind in America. While it was not the first pharmaceutical exhibition held in this country, we agree that it was the first of its kind. It failed in a few important particulars to represent American pharmacy. In the first place there was but one retail drug-store exhibited, and that was by a 'store-fixture' firm in the interest of the fixtures, so that real pharmacy may be said to have been conspicuous by its absence. There were very few exhibits of crude drugs or chemicals. A few firms exhibited manufactured pharmaceutical products, and these products were not of the kind to be of educational value, many of them being simply for this or that disease. The most creditable exhibit was that of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, which displayed a sample of every preparation in the U.S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary—over 1,600 in all; these were made by students of the institution. Had

the fakir and the nostrum-manufacturer been excluded, the omissions and shortcomings might have been overlooked; but with someone offering you a cure at every turn for every disease, from dyspepsia to delirium, it became unbearable. We regret that the words 'American pharmacy' were associated with the undertaking, and we are not surprised to learn that its doors were closed ten days before the time advertised for this to take place. Lack of funds was given as the immediate cause of the disaster."

Australasian News.

THE following notes are based upon information contained in the May number of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Copies of this publication (price 6d. each) may be had upon application to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A PHARMACEUTICAL CABINET MINISTER.—The chemists of Queensland may congratulate themselves on the appointment of one of their number, Mr. D. H. Dalrymple, as Minister of Public Instruction, consequent upon the resignation of his portfolio by Sir Thomas Mcllwraith. It is now some years since Mr. Dalrymple has practised as a chemist. He has lately been engaged in pastoral pursuits; but has remained a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland. Should the revision of the Pharmacy or Poisons Acts be attempted during Mr. Dalrymple's tenure of office, it will be invaluable to have as one of the Government one who possesses technical knowledge of these subjects. "In this respect," quaintly adds the Queensland correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, "it may be some advantage that Mr. Dalrymple has not come fresh from the dispensing-counter, and that the lapse of time since he abandoned medicine to become a pastoralist has permitted of the complete removal of any taint of the drugs, which might have prejudiced him in the eyes of his colleagues in the Cabinet." Mr. Dalrymple was born in Newbury, England, in 1840. For many years he practised as a pharmacist at Mackay, in Queensland, and was for four years Mayor of that town, which he has also represented in the Queensland Parliament since 1888.

LEGAL EARLY CLOSING IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Shop-hours Bill is largely augmenting the business of the New Zealand Magistrates. Mr. W. C. Fitz-Gerald, of Wellington, the same chemist who broke through the voluntary half-holiday, was recently charged with having kept his shop open after 9 o'clock P.M. on February 27. Inspector Shanahan deposed that he went into the shop at 9.35 P.M., and saw a lady there. After she had gone he asked defendant why he did not close at 9 o'clock. Defendant said it was nonsense to talk like that, and added, "If you interfere with me in this matter I will keep open all Wednesday." Later on defendant said he was a public vaccinator, and could keep open the whole of Wednesday. There was no assistant in the shop. He had found other chemists open after 9, but had not yet taken proceedings against them. For the defence it was argued that the charge must fall to the ground, as it was only necessary under the Act for the shop to be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday. The Magistrate explained that he had already decided that the day was divided into the forenoon and afternoon, and that everything that was not forenoon was the afternoon. Defendant deposed that just before 9 o'clock he had five prescriptions on hand, all of which were for urgent cases. The inspector's behaviour was offensive, and defendant told him that, as a surgeon-dentist, he could keep his door open. His Worship said that he would accept Mr. Fitz-Gerald's explanation, and dismiss the case.

POWDER-FOLDING.—Every dispensing-counter should be supplied with a powder-board for folding powders on—one, say, 17 by 20 inches would be sufficiently large. Have the surface smooth and well varnished. The average counter is always a little soiled, and rarely presents a perfectly smooth surface. This is Mr. C. L. Weidler's idea.

Food Products and Adulteration Committee.

SIR WALTER FOSTER'S Committee on Food-products took further evidence on Tuesday with regard to the administration of the Acts relating to food-adulteration. It was intimated that the committee were now taking evidence from local authorities on the subject, and stated that any county council, city council, or municipal body that wished to tender evidence should make application at once. Mr. Richard Atkinson Robinson, chemist, 195 Brompton Road, S.W., a member of the Kensington Vestry, and chairman of the Special Purposes Committee of that vestry, was one of those who gave evidence. In reply to Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Robinson stated that 500 is the average number of samples taken in the Kensington district annually. During the five years ending March, 1890, 2,500 samples of foods and drugs were purchased under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and of these 1,684, or 67.4 per cent., were returned as genuine; 533, or 21.5 per cent., as adulterated; and 278, or 11.1 per cent., as inferior. Pepper was the worst article examined in large quantity, as of 135 samples examined only 64, or 47.4 per cent., were returned as genuine. Of 23 samples of cocoa 17 were returned as adulterated, and 18 out of 21 of drugs were found to be pure. Kensington stands high in administration of the Act, the samples taken bearing the relation of 1 for every 333 persons, while the rest of London shows 1 for 542, and England and Wales 1 for 964. Mr. Robinson stated that one consequence of this active administration of the Act has been that the percentage of adulteration has decreased from 30.40 to 12 per cent. per annum. His vestry desire to get at the wholesale dealers, who enjoy complete immunity from the result of any dishonesty of which they may be guilty. He submitted proposals for effecting a remedy, especially calling attention to the resolutions passed at a conference of the Metropolitan Local Authorities last year, according to which inspectors would be empowered to take samples during delivery by consignors or wholesale dealers. The same conference recommended that the 25th section of the principal Adulteration Act should be repealed, and to put in its place a proviso throwing the onus upon the person who sold the impure stuff to the retailer. The Vestry, without questioning the competency of Somerset House, also suggested, through Mr. Robinson, the formation of a Board of Reference under the Act, which should consist of an officer of the Inland Revenue, nominees of the General Medical Council, the Society of Public Analysts, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Board of Agriculture, who should set forth definitions and fix limits of standards of quality and purity, and lay down general rules for the administration of the Acts. Mr. Robinson also submitted that substances used in the preparation of food should be brought within the Acts, and he pointed out that the section dealing with spirituous liquors requires amendment.

On Wednesday Dr. Wynter Blyth, medical officer and public analyst to St. Marylebone, gave evidence stating he had been instructed to take samples of drugs, and had turned his attention principally to quinine and opium and the more expensive drugs obtained from the retail chemists and druggists of the district. According to his experience these were all fairly up to the standard of the Pharmacopoeia.

Mr. Alfred W. Stokes, public analyst for Paddington, Bethnal Green, St. Luke's, and Hampstead, spoke of the difficulty of dividing a seidlitz powder into three parts for analysis as required by the Food and Drugs Act. The analyst should be allowed to have a package of six. The retailer should not be allowed to say, "They are not properly mixed." That was his look-out. A case had come before him from a private individual where teething-powders had been bought from a chemist, and which contained calomel. A powder was given to a young child under two years of age, and serious results followed. There was a question whether the powder had contained enough calomel to make it injurious, and there the difficulty came in whether a single teething-powder could be divided into three parts for analysis.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

THE Fates seem determined that the Section should hear nothing about the German patent law this session, Dr. Pieper having suffered an unfortunate relapse, the session would have ended in smoke (as a smoking-concert) had not Mr. C. C. Hutchinson volunteered, and in his paper on the

INFLUENCE OF BREWERS' GRAINS AS A FEEDING-MATERIAL ON THE QUALITY OF MILK-SUPPLY

made it possible to bring the session to an end in laughter. The rooms in Burlington House re-echoed most heartily on Monday night from 8.30 to 9.30. Mr. Hutchinson did not pretend to humour, for his paper was a plain statement of the fact that stuff which consists of 90 per cent. water and 10 per cent. solids (part only of which is soluble) cannot be highly nutritious, and mainly helps the cow-feeder to water the milk naturally. The grains should be dried. Thereupon a discussion ensued, which brought out the fun. Mr. Wilson, a brewer, stood of course as a strong advocate for the grains, which he showed to be rich in nitrogen, starch, sugar, &c. Then Mr. Bevan wondered how all these things happened to be there after the brewer had tried to get everything out of it that water will dissolve; and he had the temerity to advance the statement that cow-feeders do not use the grains as a feeding-stuff, but as a milk-pail feeder. Mr. E. Grant Hooper, of the Somerset House staff, went for Mr. Bevan so stiffly that the audience roared with laughter, all the heartier that they had sat together at the club dinner. Mr. Hooper spoke as an advocate of the value of brewers' grains, for he has examined them from all parts of the country, and has found from 5 to 10 per cent. of nutritive material. Another advocate arose, a brewer again, with a statement that farmers prefer undried grains, and a protest against analysts lumping things in this fashion—"starch, mucilage, cellulose, &c., 40 per cent."—when the starch amounted, perhaps, to 5 per cent. only. Then followed Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, the Chairman, who in inimitable fashion riddled the advocates of brewers' grains with wit-pregnant shot, and even exposed to ridicule those analysts who showed brewers' grains to be a rich food. He had analysed coccanut-shells, and found them to be highly nitrogenous: the analytical figures looked ever so much better than those of brewers' grains. Even the excrement of animals fed upon the grains was analytically richer than the grains. "Excuse me," said Mr. Hutchinson, as he leant in front of the Chairman, when he rose to reply, "I noticed this analysis while you were speaking. It is a report of an analysis by Mr. B. E. R. Newlands of dried brewers' grains, and shows that the sample contained 33 per cent. of starch, sugar, &c., and 8 per cent. of oil." Of course the members went into fits, the Chairman leading them off, and so the time was filled in with quip, crank, and joke, until Mr. Watson Smith rose almost apologetically to read an abstract of his paper on

SOME REACTIONS OF AMMONIUM SALTS.

This was based upon a recent paper in the proceedings of the Chemical Society, [152], 114 by Hodgkinson and Belairs, dealing with the action of metals upon fused ammonium sulphate and nitrate. Mr. Smith looked into the matter, with the result that he did not altogether agree with those authors. His results are as follows:—

1. Normal ammonium sulphate (which as such does not melt but loses NH_3 and forms NH_4HSO_4 , melting at 146°C .), on heating at or slightly below 200°C . suffers dissociation, with some decomposition, losing NH_3 , H_2O , and a little SO_2 , and leaving behind some NH_4HSO_4 .

2. Ammonium nitrate, on heating at temperatures somewhat below its resolution-point into N_2O and H_2O , dissociates slightly into NH_3 and HNO_3 . In point of fact, most nitrate of ammonium has an acid reaction, since in the very action of evaporating down and crystallising some ammonia is lost.

3. At higher temperatures the decomposition of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ proceeds until almost pure NH_4HSO_4 is left as a residue.

4. If NH_4HSO_4 be very strongly heated, N , H_2O , SO_2 , and NH_3 are evolved.

5. Nitrogen gas only begins to be perceptibly evolved from NH_4HSO_4 on heating to temperatures between 360° and 400°C .

6. Nitrogen is freely evolved at 420°C . to 430°C .

7. Though nitrogen as a decomposition-product of NH_3 is freely evolved from NH_4HSO_4 at 430°C ., yet at that same temperature, to a certain extent, NH_3 may be absorbed if NH_3 be passed into and through the fused mass, though only to the extent of forming 12.9 per cent. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. After this, if passed slowly, decomposition ensues, N , NH_3 , SO_2 , and H_2O being formed.

8. If the current of NH_3 passing into such highly heated NH_4HSO_4 be stopped, and the mass be allowed to cool to lower, yet still high, temperatures, the NH_3 absorbed is given off again more or less.

If absorbed at 400° and let cool to 200° , NH_3 will even then continue to come off so long as air or an inert gas be allowed to gain access to the mass.

9. To heat pure NH_4NO_3 slightly below its resolution-point with metals vulnerable to HNO_3 is pretty much equivalent to treating them with nitric acid.

10. To heat pure $(\text{NH}_4)\text{HSO}_4$ along with metals is in the main equivalent to heating them with an alkaline bisulphate, only that any hydrogen evolved would in the nascent state reduce SO_3 (in the molecule of the bisulphate) to SO_2 , and give rise to the formation of sulphites.

A NEW SYPHON.

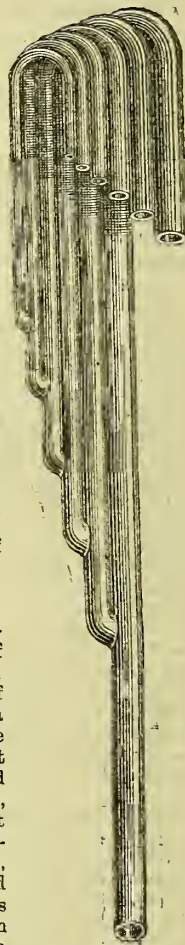
Thereafter Mr. I. V. Tchaykovsky explained the principle and working of Captain Nadien's new compound syphon, designed for rapid flushing of closet-pans. The syphon looks like a small series of organ-pipes bent at the top. The shortest one has the smallest bore, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the next is longer and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the third still longer and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and the fourth as long as one wants it and 1 inch bore. Each pipe is connected as shown in the illustration, and the result is that vacua are created in the series, whereby about 3 gallons of water are discharged from a pan in 10 seconds, or four times quicker than a 1-inch pipe alone would effect discharge.

Mr. Tchaykovsky, who is an old pupil of Mendeléeff, explained fully the principle of the syphon, and his demonstration was watched with much interest. One important feature of it is that the pipes occupy different levels in the water-pan, consequently when the first gets above the water it sucks in air, and so on with the rest; this air, mixing with the flush-water, assists in the oxidation of the sewage and ventilation of the closet.

Mr. B. Kühne, of 35 New Broad Street, E.C., then exhibited and explained Junker's calorimeter, for estimating the heating power of coal-gas.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CLUB.

The last dinner of the session was eaten at the Hotel Previtali, Arundel Street, W., on Monday evening. The club, it may be explained, is an association of the London members of the Society of Chemical Industry. They each pay half-a-crown a year, and meet at 6 o'clock of the same evening as the meetings of the Section are held, to dine together. We believe that most of those who go to the dinners go to the meetings, for the occasional humour of the Section is doubtless the result of powdered cheese, macaroni, and Chianti, which are the outstanding features of the delightful dinners. Mr. F. Napier Sutton, F.I.C., one of the alkali-inspectors, and a son of Mr. Francis Sutton, of



Norwich, is secretary to the club, and he gave an account of his stewardship on Monday evening. This was mainly in reference to the half-crowns he had received, and how he had spent them. He had some sixty or seventy in hand, and did not know what to do with them; but a loud whisper hinted that the 1896 annual meeting might be in London, and they would smoke the surplus. At any rate, Mr. Sutton was heartily thanked. Dr. Hart, of Lafayette College, was the principal guest of the evening, and he seemed to enjoy the affair; while the members gave him a greeting in their last glasses of Chianti, and he responded with a neat little speech, in which he told how the New York Section is growing. We do not mean to report these pleasant functions regularly, but Monday's meeting was an exceptional one, and this breach of the rule is pardonable.

Legal Reports.

THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday, June 13, Mr. Justice North had before him a motion on behalf of Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz that the register of the above company might be rectified by the removal of their name in respect of 100 ordinary shares therein on the grounds that the applicants had withdrawn their application before allotment, and that the application for shares was not accepted within a reasonable time. The defendant company appeared and consented to the motion on condition that the applicants did not ask for costs and paid the costs of their appearance.

Mr. Justice North directed the motion to stand over for the production of further evidence, the applicants being ordered to pay the costs of the adjournment.

[Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz inform us that this case has been settled privately. Their name has been removed from the register of the company, and their money has been returned. We have seen the cheque.—ED.]

DRYSALTERS' DISPUTE.

In the City of London Court on Monday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Corbridge v. Bryan, which has been referred to in these columns, was disposed of. The action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. W. H. Corbridge, wholesale drysalter, Parkgate, near Rotherham, to recover 14/ 19s. 2d. for drysalter's goods supplied to the defendant, Mr. J. W. Bryan, 82 Bishopsgate Street, E.C. When the case was last before the Court, the defendant said he did not dispute that he had the goods, but he had not had them from the plaintiff; they were supplied to him by the firm of Maples Brothers. The plaintiff's explanation was that Mr. Maples, who took the order, was previously in partnership, and that the firm was dissolved, Maples then travelling for the plaintiff. The defendant pointed out that he did not know that Maples was not trading on his own account. He had a claim of 19% against Mr. Charles Maples, who took the order. The case was then adjourned, and on Monday it was stated that it had been amicably settled, the action being struck out.

THE COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION CASE.

PROOF was laid before Sheriff Rutherford in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Monday in the action in which David Middleton, chemist and druggist, 85 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, sought to recover 50% as damages from James M. Wilson & Co., druggists 16 Leven Street, Edinburgh, and Patrick W. Wilson, the sole partner of the firm, and also to have the defendants interdicted from substituting another preparation in prescriptions containing Middleton's cod-liver oil emulsion as an ingredient. Plaintiff alleged that the defendants had been in the habit of substituting their own for his emulsion in prescriptions in which the latter was ordered. The defendants denied this, and stated that on the occasion libelled they had informed the boy who called with the prescription that they would have to substitute their own emulsion for that prescribed, because

they had not Middleton's in stock, and could not get it that night.

David Middleton, the plaintiff, was the first witness. He stated that he had been connected with the trade for twenty years. He had bestowed some time and attention on the manufacture of his cod-liver oil emulsion, and it was prescribed by several doctors in his vicinity. He mentioned five chemists and the Scottish Drug Depot as parties to whom he supplied it, and he had orders for it from Glasgow and the South of England. Doctors had prescribed it during the influenza epidemic, and he had reason to suspect that he was suffering from cases of substitution, but he did not suspect the defendants. On March 30 Dr. Veitch came into his shop and handed him two bottles, and asked him if that was his emulsion. He also showed him two prescriptions in which he had ordered witness's emulsion. Witness tasted the contents and came to the conclusion that the emulsion was not his. They went to the defendant's premises and saw Patrick W. Wilson. Dr. Veitch handed the defendant the prescriptions and the bottles, and asked him if the bottles contained Middleton's emulsion. Defendant said they did not, but that the prescription was handed in when it was late; that he had not the emulsion in stock; and that Middleton shut at 8 o'clock. Witness said he was Middleton that his shop did not shut till 8.30. He afterwards said that if the defendant apologised to Dr. Veitch and himself, and sent two fresh bottles to the patients, there would be no more about the matter. The defendant at first demurred to apologise, but ultimately agreed to send it that evening, along with an order for witness's emulsion, so as to dispense the prescription properly. Witness did not get the letter as he expected, but he got an order for an 8-oz bottle. As he had never got an apology he raised the present action. A chemist was not allowed to make a substitution without the authority of the doctor. It was the duty of a chemist to use all possible means for procuring the preparation prescribed. Witness was shown an entry in defendant's prescription-book for Middleton's emulsion with the words "Give Wilson's" added. Shown another prescription in the book, witness said it was for Baidon's extract of cascara sagrada. It had another formula written in the margin. He did not say he had suffered much pecuniary loss, but he had brought the action for his own protection. The medical faculty had pushed him in the matter.

Cross-examined, witness said he had a large sale for his emulsion. Dr. Veitch knew the ingredients of it. He thought it quite fair that chemists should have to come to him for his preparation. He was not aware that the practice used to be for doctors to prescribe the ingredients instead of naming the special preparation. The consent of the doctor must be obtained before a chemist could alter a prescription. It was not the custom for a chemist to recommend a patient to take another preparation instead of that prescribed. There was no discretion left to the chemist in making up a prescription. He could not estimate the damage he had sustained, but since he took proceedings in this case his sales had gone up considerably.

The Sheriff: It has been a good advertisement for you.

Witness: Dr. Veitch has no interest pecuniary or otherwise in my emulsion.

Dr. Alexander Veitch corroborated that portion of the evidence in which he was concerned, and in cross-examination said it was perfectly fair for a doctor to prescribe any remedy, although it was not much known. He knew the ingredients of this emulsion, but if he put them down in the prescription, instead of the name of the preparation, he had no guarantee that the patient would get fresh cod-liver oil. Middleton's was an admirable preparation, and he thought it only fair that he should benefit by his skill. Doctors had no *quid pro quo* for advertising preparations of this kind. Witness had no interest in this emulsion.

The persons to whom the medicine was supplied were called, and they stated that no mention was made of one emulsion being substituted for another.

Peter Boa, pharmaceutical chemist, George Street, said he was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, chairman of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, and a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. He had twenty-five years' experience as a chemist, and he was familiar with the customs of the trade. A chemist was expected to make up a prescription strictly

according to its form. A dispenser had no discretion to alter a prescription. If they had not a preparation that was prescribed they sent out and got it, and it was quite common to have to send to London for it. The idea was not to be entertained of recommending preparations of one's own in place of others which they had not in stock. He never heard of it. He had an emulsion of his own, and he had frequent requisitions for others, and he supplied the special preparation in every case.

Cross-examined, witness said it was not his custom to substitute one's own preparation for another. If he were to put forward a fruit-salt of his own for some other that was asked for he would regard it as a shady practice. He would regard a preparation mentioned by name as a prescription just as much as if the ingredients in the preparation were specified in the prescription, and would charge his professional fee. He would decline to be a party to the substitution of one manufacturer's preparation for another. A chemist might have some discretion in regard to distilled water. (Laughter.) There were great differences in the various kinds of emulsion. In a case of diabetes some preparations might kill the patient.

John Alex. Forret, chemist, Brougham Place, corroborated the previous witness as to the custom of the trade. He would not consult a patient in a matter of changing a prescription. It was a document that came direct to him from the prescriber, and he made himself responsible to the doctor for complying with his directions. In all human probability the customer knew nothing about it.

R. H. Wood, S.S.C., plaintiff's agent, produced letters to show that every means had been adopted to obtain satisfaction from the defendant before proceeding with the action.

This closed the plaintiff's proof.

G. H. Laird, chemist, Queensferry Street, was the first witness for the defence. He said he had been twenty-seven years in business. He never heard of Middleton's emulsion before this case was stated. He gave evidence with reference to the custom of the trade with reference to supplying special preparations. It was corroborative of that given by the plaintiff's witnesses, except that he said that, while under no circumstances would he alter a doctor's prescription without the doctor's authority, he thought it was quite justifiable to bring forward a preparation of his own to a customer, in the event of his not having the preparation asked for by that customer.

James Heron, pharmaceutical chemist, a partner of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, & Co., who said he had thirty-eight years' practice as a chemist, was held to concur in the evidence of Mr. Laird.

The case was then adjourned.

When the hearing was resumed on Wednesday the first witness called was the defendant, Patrick W. Wilson, who said he was twenty-four years of age, and assisted in the Lever Street business, which had been carried on by his father now dead. He kept a qualified assistant in the shop. He was not qualified himself. He received a salary from his mother. He remembered a boy coming with a prescription for Middleton's cod-liver oil emulsion, which he did not know, nor could he see it in price-lists. As the boy wanted it that evening, witness said the only thing he could do was to make up an emulsion and send it to him. The boy said "All right," and he did so. The entry in his day-book was for that date. Mrs. Scott came to get the bottle refilled on March 23, and on March 23 the boy came again for the emulsion for Mr. Saggie. He again told the boy he did not know whose emulsion this was, and asked him if he would take the same as before and he said he would. Witness repeated the details of the interview when Dr. Veitch and the plaintiff came to his shop. He did not send an apology because he did not know what he was to apologise for. In acting as he did he acted on what he understood to be the custom of chemists in regard to prescriptions for specific articles. He had other emulsions in stock which were well-known, and if any of them had been asked for they would have been supplied, when the bottle was refilled he supplied the same emulsion as on the first occasion.

Cross-examined: Witness said he had served an apprenticeship as a druggist, but was not a qualified chemist.

There were others interested in his father's will besides his mother and himself, and they had all got their share. He knew that Mr. Middleton had a shop not far from his own. He disagreed with Mr. Laird's and Mr. Heron's evidence as to the custom of the trade. Witness was also cross-examined in regard to the incidents of his supplying the emulsion to Mrs. Scott and respecting his methods of dispensing. He added that if he had known it was Mr. Middleton's emulsion that was wanted he would have sent for it.

His Lordship then heard counsel on the evidence, and reserved judgment.

Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Wilton; Agent, R. H. Wood, S.S.C. Counsel for defendant, Mr. Craig; Agent, Peter Campbell, S.S.C.

CASHING OTHER PEOPLE'S CHEQUES.

IN the City of London Court on Friday, June 14, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Bloomfield v. Ensworth was heard, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Isaac Bloomfield, Grove Road, Bow, sought to recover the sum of 3*l*. 5*s*. on a cheque against the defendant, Mr. John T. Ensworth, 157 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Mr. Gilbert Sammel, for the plaintiff, said the case should serve as a warning to all people who cashed other people's cheques. The plaintiff sent a cheque to Mr. A. Moryoseph, a drug-merchant, for the sum of 3*l*. 5*s*., and it was drawn to that gentleman's order. It never reached Mr. Moryoseph, but it somehow or other got into the hands of a man who took it to the defendant. The man who stole the cheque first forged Mr. Moryoseph's name in endorsing the cheque, and then the defendant paid the cheque into his bankers', it being met in the ordinary way upon presentation at the plaintiff's bank. When Mr. Moryoseph communicated to the plaintiff and told him he had not yet received the cheque in question, the plaintiff made inquiries, which ended in the defendant being asked to refund the money. He had received the proceeds of a cheque to which he had no right.

The defendant's solicitor said that when the cheque was brought into his shop by a stranger he had no reason to believe that the endorsement was a forgery. The man made purchases at his shop and tendered the cheque in payment. The purchases came to 3*l*., and the defendant gave him the change. The cheque was paid in in the usual way and met. The defendant had not been guilty of any negligence; and, therefore, the plaintiff could not recover.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he was very sorry for the defendant, but having cashed a forged cheque there was nothing for him to do but to pay the plaintiff the amount which had been improperly taken from his account at his bank as a result of the forgery. He did not suggest that the defendant had any idea that the cheque was forged, but the result was the same—that he must refund to the plaintiff the money which had been obtained from the cheque. Judgment was, therefore, entered for the plaintiff, with costs.

SALE OR RETURN.

IN the City of London Court on Saturday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of the Anticuta Syndicate Company (Limited) v. Adams was heard, in which the plaintiffs, of 33 Snow Hill, E.C., sought to recover the sum of 12*s*. for medicine sold and delivered to the defendant, Mr. C. T. Adams, 71 Commercial Road, Lambeth. The defendant said the medicines were sent to him on sale or return, and as they were unsaleable he was willing to return them. The plaintiffs' traveller said that was not so. Nothing was mentioned about the goods being on sale or return at all. They had repeatedly written to the defendant, the medicines having been delivered as long ago as two years. The defendant said he never took any notice of the plaintiffs' communications. Why should he? Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the defendant was quite right not to take notice of them if what he said was correct. All he could do for the plaintiffs was to allow the case to be tried before a jury in face of the flat contradiction in the evidence. The plaintiffs' representative declined the offer. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the only alternative was to consult the plaintiffs, and that was done.

COMMITTALS.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on Thursday, June 13, before the Assistant Judge, the case of *Morris v. Rae* came on for hearing. The defendant, Mr. A. D. Rae, chemist and druggist, of Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, had been summoned by Mr. Wm. J. Morris to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay the sum of 13*l.* in respect of which judgment had previously been obtained by the plaintiff. It was stated on defendant's behalf that he was only in a small way of business, and had, in September, offered a composition to his creditors. This had been accepted by nearly all the creditors. The defendant was unable to attend the court, and an adjournment was applied for. On the part of the plaintiff, it was said that the debt had been incurred for rent. His Lordship made an order for the defendant's committal for twenty days, in default of payment of 10*s.* in a month.

Before Mr. Roxburgh (the Assistant Judge), in the Lord Mayor's Court on Friday, June 14, the case of the Grocers' Association (Limited) *v.* Thomasso came on by way of a judgment summons. The plaintiff association sought to compel the defendant to pay the sum of 13*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, being the balance of an amount for which they had obtained judgment against the defendant, Mr. Leonio Thomasso, of 148 Westminster Bridge Road. On the part of the defendant an offer was made for the payment of 1*l.* a month, which was not accepted. In answer to questions, plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant was a medicine-vendor and sold pills, &c. He had until recently carried on business under the style of the British Medical Institute, and was the inventor of "the only cure for deafness." The defendant was very much involved, but was hopeful of paying everybody. An order was eventually made for the defendant to pay 2*l.* in twenty-eight days, or to be committed to prison for twenty days in default of payment.

IRISH PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS

ETHER.

At Cookstown Petty Sessions on Friday, June 14, before eleven magistrates, John Early, a grocer, was charged under the Pharmacy Acts by District-inspector Cory with the sale of sulphuric ether, he not being a registered druggist, and on a second summons with selling ether without a label. The defendant admitted the sale. Mr. Cary said the defendant had been fined for a similar offence in March, 1892. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 5*l.* and costs in the first case, and 1*l.* and costs in the second case, which was for the same transaction. By order of the Court, the ether was poured on the roadway.

SHEEP-DIP.

At Roscommon Petty Sessions on Monday, before Mr. Browne, R.M., chairman, Mr. John Neilon, and Mr. Thomas Shiel, five summonses came on for hearing at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against Jane E. Jones, James Jones, and Antony Cowdy, charging the defendants, who are the proprietors of a general hardware and grocery shop in Castle Street, Roscommon, with having on March 1 last kept open shop for the sale of poison without being properly qualified to do so; with having on the same day sold to the Society's inspector, Mr. George A. Phillips, "Biggs's Sheep-dipping Composition" and "Cooper's Sheep-dipping Powder," both containing poison, without being qualified to do so; and also with having sold poisons not properly labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act of 1890. On the preceding court-day summonses against Mr. James Jones in relation to the same offences came on for hearing, but, the Pharmaceutical Society not having been named as the complainants in them, three of the summonses were dismissed and two adjourned.

Mr. J. M. Whelan, solicitor, appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Burke, solicitor, appeared for Mr. and Miss Jones. Mr. James Jones, one of the defendants, was in court.

Mr. Burke asked to have the new summonses, which were brought by a different complainant against different de-

fendants but for the same offence as was alleged on the previous summonses, dismissed with 1*l.* costs, because they had not been properly served.

Mr. Whelan submitted that he was entitled to open his case, and after a short adjournment he stated his case. The summonses, he said, were brought under the 30th section of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) of 1875 and the Act of 1890. The late Mr. John Jones, the proprietor of the establishment where the articles in question were sold, became a registered chemist and druggist under the Act; but he died in March, 1893, and since then the business had been carried on without a properly qualified chemist being in the establishment.

Mr. Burke asked to have the service of the summonses proved.

John Duffy, a process-server, deposed that he served them at the defendants' place of business, Castle Street, after business-hours on Monday evening. A little girl received them.

Mr. Burke submitted that the service was insufficient so far as Mr. Cowdy was concerned. He did not reside in Castle Street, and there had not been time to communicate with him.

Mr. Whelan said this came upon him with no little surprise. At the outset of these proceedings he asked Mr. Burke if Mr. James Jones who has been acting as manager in the establishment since the death of his brother, would save the trouble of having a summons served on Miss Jones and avoid dragging her name before the Court; and at last court Mr. Burke announced that Mr. James Jones would not do so. It then became necessary to issue fresh summonses, and accordingly Mr. James Jones, Miss Jane Jones, and Mr. Cowdy were sued as the executors of the late Mr. John Jones. He would produce an office copy of the will to prove that those are the executors. He contended that the service of the summonses, under the circumstances, was perfectly legal.

The Chairman said the prosecution, although ostensibly a private one, was brought in the interest of the public, and although he was anxious to have the cases disposed of after Professor Tichborne had been brought down from Dublin on this the second occasion, still he thought the summons had not been served on Mr. Cowdy's last known residence or place of business, and he did not see how the case against him could be proceeded with.

After some further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Whelan suggested that Mr. Cowdy's name should be struck out of the summons, and Professor Tichborne's evidence taken before adjournment, a course to which Mr. Burke objected although the Chairman thought it was a reasonable application as regards the evidence,

Mr. Whelan pointed out that the adjournment would recoil on the defendants by putting up costs which they will have to pay when convicted. The Society would now press for the full penalty of 5*l.* in each case.

Mr. Burke said at last court the defendants were threatened with the Queen's Bench, which the prosecution fought shy of appealing to, and now they were threatened with the infliction of the full penalty. This showed he was perfectly justified in insisting on the prosecution making good all their proofs.

The cases were then adjourned, by order of the Court, to next petty sessions.

WIDOW OF AN UNREGISTERED MAN.

On Thursday, in the Bloomsbury County Court, his Honour Judge Bacon resumed the hearing of the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Hill, in which the defendant was charged with selling Powell's balsam, but an adjournment was made to prove that her late husband was registered under the Act. Mrs. Hill said her solicitor was not now present. Her husband kept the shop for thirty years, but he was not registered. A gentleman in court said he was a qualified man, and acted for Mrs. Hill. His Honour: That is not enough. There must be judgment for the amount claimed, with costs. Mrs. Hill asked for time, stating that she only took 6*l.* a week in the shop, and an order was made to pay 5*s.* a month.

OXALIC ACID should not be kept in paper parcels, since it soon renders the paper brittle.

New Companies and Company News.

POULTRINE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with Charles D. Granville, and to manufacture and deal in a food for poultry and other birds known as "Poultrine." The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—C. D. Granville, 2 Kingsley Mansions, Kensington, physician; W. H. Tracey, 53 Helix Road, Brixton, wine-merchant; H. W. Turner, 59 Marton Road, Anerley, secretary; C. Audain, 107 London Wall, E.C., stockbroker; F. Davids, 119 and 120 London Wall, E.C., manufacturer; C. H. Glanville, 41 St. Phillip's Street, S.W., secretary; B. Warwick, 134 Highbury Hill, N., electrician. The first directors (to number not fewer than three nor more than seven) are to be appointed by the signatories. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration, as the company may decide. Registered office, 21 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To open and establish institutes, homes and other places for the reception of patients and boarders for the more effective treatment and cure of those suffering from consumption, and the prevention of that disease. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—H. W. Henniker Rance, LL.D., 10 Castletown Road, West Kensington, solicitor; T. W. Baker, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., Broad Street House, E.C., civil engineer; N. Goodwin, 61 Cheapside, E.C., accountant; George Levick, Northumberland and Northern Counties Club, Whitehall, civil engineer; William Elder, 61 Cheapside, E.C., merchant; Alexander Black, Bedford House, Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, gentleman; E. Petersen, 2 Fountain Court, E.C., gentleman. The subscribers are to determine the number of the directors and the names of the first. Qualification and remuneration as the company may decide.

FOSTER BROTHERS, GLOUCESTER (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Objects: to acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of oil-seed crushers and merchants, oil-cake manufacturers, oil refiners, and artificial-manure manufacturers, carried on by T. Nelson Foster and Richard G. Foster, at Gloucester, and for that purpose to enter into an agreement with the said vendors, made on June 8. The first directors (to number not fewer than 3 nor more than 5) are:—T. Nelson Foster, Richard G. Foster, and Nelson B. Foster. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration of ordinary directors as the company may decide. T. N. and R. G. Foster are to be permanent directors at a remuneration as fixed by agreement.

ALIANZA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, take over, and work the nitrate grounds known as "Alianza," in the Province of Tarapaca, Chili, containing about 361 Peruvian estacas, and certain lands at the port of Chumucmata, now owned by Messrs. Gibbs, of Iquique, Chili, and to enter into an agreement with them for that purpose. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—H. W. Gibbs, A. Sillem, A. G. H. Gibbs, V. Gibbs, H. C. Gibbs, H. L. Gibbs, all merchants, of 15 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.; B. A. Miller, 18 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., merchant. The first directors to number not fewer than 3 nor more than 7) are:—Alban G. H. Gibbs, Herbert C. Gibbs, Brice A. Miller, and John I. Smail. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration as the company may decide. Registered office, 15 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

JOSEPH FISON & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To take over as a going concern the business carried on at Ipswich, Suffolk, by James O. Fison and Edward H. Fison, to enter into an agreement with them for the purpose, and to carry on the business of seed crushers and merchants, corn, grain and flour merchants, oil and oilcake manufacturers, chemical and artificial manure manufacturers, and manufacturing and agricultural chemists. The first subscribers are:—J. O. Fison, J.P., Sutton Hall, Suffolk (10); E. H. Fison, Stoke House, Ipswich, F.C.S. (10); C. E. Fison, same address, gentleman (1); F. J. Cubitt, Runcion House, Bramford, gentleman (1); J. W. Rouse, Arcade Street, Ipswich, solicitor (1); B. H. Chevallier, Com-

mander R.N., 1 Victoria Road, Old Charlton, Kent (1); G. B. Courtney, M.A., M.D., 47 Seymour Street, W. (1). The first directors (to number not more than 5) are: James O. Fison and Edward H. Fison. Qualification, 100,000*l.* Remuneration, 1,000*l.* per annum, divisible, to be doubled when 5 per cent. is paid on the ordinary shares.

MR. W. H. BUTLER, J.P., and Mr. T. Butler (of William Butler & Co., chemical manufacturers, Bristol) have joined the directorate of John T. Iles & Son (Limited).

TAYLOR'S DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—This business was established in 1876, and in 1888 was converted into a limited company. The capital consists of 60,000*l.*, divided equally into 1*l.* ordinary shares, and 5-per-cent. debentures of 50*l.* each. The whole of the share capital is held by the original vendors of the business. The 600 debentures are now offered for public subscription at par, and the money will be applied in paying off existing 5-per-cent. debentures of 12,000*l.*, and the balance in further extending the business.

COLLINS' DIGESTIVE FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED).—The creditors and shareholders of this company met last Tuesday at the Carey Street offices of the Board of Trade. The company was formed in January, 1894, with a nominal capital of 6,000*l.*, to acquire the business of digestive-food manufacturers carried on by Messrs. Collins, and went into liquidation last month, when a winding-up order was made upon the petition of a director. As no proposal for the purchase of the secret process and the business as a going concern had been received, the liquidation will proceed forthwith, in charge of the Official Receiver.

MALTO-GERM EXTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The final meeting in connection with the winding-up of this concern has been fixed for July 22, at the registered offices, 91 Mayes Road, Wood Green, N. The concern was registered on August 12, 1893, with a capital of 2,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of malto-germ extract-diastase, concentrated extract of malt, and other chemical foods, and manufacturing chemists and druggists. One hundred and ninety-two shares have been taken up, of which 100 have been issued as fully paid to Alexander M. Parker, chemical merchant, of 114 Fore Street, London, E.C. The full amount has been called and paid on the remainder.

SAN PATRICIO UNITED NITRATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At extraordinary general meetings of this company, held on May 21 and June 5, resolutions for the voluntary liquidation of the concern, and for the appointment of Robert W. Shire as liquidator, with a remuneration of 50*l.*, were respectively passed and confirmed. The company was registered on October 31, 1894, with a capital of 150,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to acquire, develop, and work certain nitrate-grounds, known as the Carnavalito, Santa Cruz, Tres, Clavos, Dolores, San Patricio, and San Bartolo, situate in the province of Tarapaca, in the Republic of Chili. Registered office, 21 Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C. According to the last return, 15,646 shares have been taken up, 10*s.* per share called, and 7,819*l.* 5*s.* paid, leaving 3*l.* 15*s.* in arrears.

STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER.

In addition to the concerns mentioned last week as having had their names struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, the following have been treated in a similar manner by notice filed in the *London Gazette* of June 11:—

RASTRICK & SON (LIMITED).—Registered on May 22, 1890, with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to acquire the business carried on by Robert J. H. Rastrick, under the style or firm of "Rastrick & Son" at King's Road, Southsea, Hants, and to carry on the business of dispensing and manufacturing chemists, wholesale and retail druggists, wine and spirit merchants, &c. Registered office, 12 High Street, Portsmouth. The company's solicitor states that the company never traded, and did not proceed beyond registration.

PRINCE'S ITALIAN TREATMENT (LIMITED).—Registered on November 11, 1890, with a capital of 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of Frederick G. Prince of preparing and vending a compound called "Prince's Italian Treatment for Gout and Rheumatism," and other drugs and medicines. Registered office, 92 Kirkdale, Sydenham, London, S.E. Only seven shares were ever taken

up. Frederick G. Prince, writing on June 10, 1893, stated that the company ceased to carry on business in March, 1892, the cause being that the expenses were greater than the receipts.

HERBERT POTTER (LIMITED).—Registered on July 13, 1891, with a capital of 2,500*l.* in 5*l.* shares, to acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by Herbert Potter, at 8 Park Terrace, Sutton, Surrey, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, patent-medicine vendors, perfumers, mineral water manufacturers, and dry-salters. Registered office, 14 Duke Street, Aldgate, London, E.C. The company was in difficulties in 1891, and all its effects were sold under an execution by the Sheriff of Surrey, and also by the landlord for rent, and the company ceased to exist from that time.

FIELD, KING & CO. (LIMITED).—Registered on March 24, 1891, with a capital of 5,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of drysalters, vinegar-brewers, and seedsmen carried on by Charles M. Field and Samuel H. Field, under the style or firm of "Field & Co.," at Guildhall Chambers, and Upper Market, Norwich, and of brush-manufacturers and merchants, as "King & Co.," at St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich. Registered office, 525 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The concern has never filed the required returns, and to this cause may be attributed the action of the registration officials.

Personalities.

MR. SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN has been elected a member of the Council of the Colonial Institute.

MR. THOMAS GREENISH has returned from his cruise to Malta, much benefited. He now looks quite robust, and is at business in Conduit Street daily.

MR. CHARLES S. TOMES, F.R.S., has resigned his appointment as a member of the English Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery, having been appointed by the General Medical Council as inspector of the dental examinations.

MR. W. LUTHER JONES, the son of Mr. H. P. Jones' chemist, Menai Bridge, has taken the silver medal in physiology and a bronze medal in histology at the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. He has also passed his second M.R.C.V.S. examination with honours.

We understand that **Mr. R. Forbes Carpenter, F.I.C.**, Inspector under the Alkali, &c., Acts, has been appointed to succeed **Mr. A. E. Fletcher, F.I.C.**, the Chief Inspector, who will shortly retire. Mr. Carpenter, who is next to him in point of seniority, joined the staff in 1882, and has been in charge of the East Lancashire and Yorkshire District.

MR. A. W. BALL, who, as already announced, is leaving Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. to take a managing position with Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), was recently presented by his Snow Hill associates with a handsome liqueur-stand as a parting gift and token of regard. The presentation was made by Mr. R. C. Sudlow.

MR. W. WATSON WILL, F.C.S., has been so successful in his venture—the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy—that he finds it necessary to extend his laboratory accommodation at Kennington Road, and is building a new house at the back of his present premises, which is to be devoted solely to experimental and practical work. Mr. Will has, at present, nearly a hundred pupils.

At a meeting of the East Anglian branch of the British Medical Association the other day, Mr. John C. Thresh, D.Sc., M.B., (Chelmsford), read a paper on "The Bacteriological Diagnosis of Diphtheria," and gave exhibitions of cultures and culture outfit. The doctor is quite as active in medical matters as he used to be in pharmaceutical. At the same meeting there was an exhibition of surgical instruments by Messrs. Down Brothers, and of pharmaceutical novelties by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of London. Mr. Jeaffreson, M.R.C.S. (Framlingham), showed some ancient surgical instruments, and made some interesting remarks in connection with them.

ACCORDING to the custom in conferring the B.A. degree on successful candidates at Cambridge, on Tuesday the Senior Wrangler, Mr. T. J. Bromwich, of St. John's, was first presented by the Proctor of his college and admitted to his degree amid vociferous cheers. As already reported, Mr. Bromwich is a son of Mr. John l'Anson Bromwich, principal of Bromwich & Co., chemists, Durham, Natal.

DR. J. I. MERRIMAN, of 45 Kensington Square, W., has probably the oldest practice that has fallen to the lot of a medical man—at least in London. He and his family have attended to the bodily ills of the Court suburb—including the royalties at the Palace—for over a hundred years. The doctor is to be presented with a testimonial of 1,000*l.* by the Marquis of Lorne on Friday, June 21, at the Kensington Town Hall, presumably in recognition of his long service.

An interesting event took place on May 31 in connection with the retirement of Mr. Alfred E. Fletcher, F.I.C., from the chief inspectorship of alkali, &c., works, a post which he had held for eleven years. Mr. Fletcher was one of the original inspectors appointed under the first Alkali Act of 1863, being the only one remaining in office of the original five officials then appointed. Mr. Fletcher was entertained by the staff at dinner, held at the Hotel Previtati, when a presentation was made to him by his late colleagues of a silver Monteith bowl, bearing a suitable inscription.

An appreciative and clever character-sketch of the late S. M. Burroughs, as seen "through English spectacles," appears in the last issue of the *Pharmaceutical Era*. The writer, in concluding, says:—"A point which should not be overlooked is the important fact that Burroughs was allied with just exactly the right man. No partnership could have been more ideal in its constitution. The influence of Henry S. Wellcome in cementing and organising the business of the firm cannot be lost sight of in commenting on the brilliancies of the senior partner. While Burroughs was a man of intense mental, physical, and commercial energy, of buoyant individuality, and brilliant initiative, he lacked that steady persistence, that capacity for governing and directing others, that shrewder judgment, and that love of executive work and care for detail that distinguished his partner. Burroughs threw off multitudes of crude, red-hot ideas; Wellcome, humming over with energy and originality himself, had sometimes to work out Burroughs's as well as his own ideas before they could be given to the world as definite, artistic entities."

Business Changes.

MESSRS. D. HARPER & Co. showcard-makers, have removed from Church Street, Essex Road, to 266-8 Holloway Road, N.

MR. WM. BRUCE WRIGHT, chemist and druggist, has opened the shop at 9 Lynedoch Street, Greenock, lately occupied by Mr. D. B. Cowper, chemist and druggist.

MR. WM. BAXTER, pharmaceutical chemist, Fordingbridge, Hants, has purchased the business in Great Marlow carried on for a quarter of a century by Mr. Charles M. Footitt, and by his father before him.

MR. F. S. SILLITOE, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey, has disposed of his business to Mr. J. P. E. Keeble, chemist and druggist, Clevedon, Somerset. Messrs. Orridge & Co. and Mr. Baker were the valuers.

MR. ALFRED MUMFORD, pharmaceutical chemist, who has been managing assistant to Messrs. Randall & Sons, Southampton, for the last twenty years, leaves the firm this month, and is to open in the country on his own account.

THE partnership in the well-known and long-standing firm of Messrs. G. N. & W. H. Birks, Adelaide, South Australia, has been dissolved. Mr. G. N. Birks goes out of the business; but the firm will continue, Mr. W. H. Birks superintending the pharmacy section, and his son, Mr. R. Birks, the stationery and fancy-goods departments.

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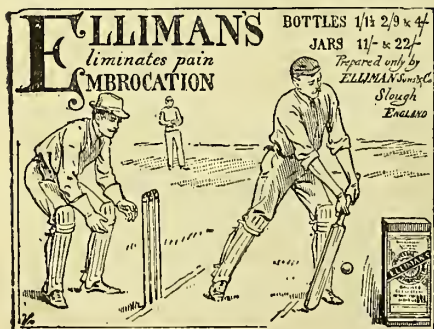
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THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE
 SOCIETY (LIMITED).

WE are still without the official copy of the register of shareholders in this company which, according to the:

Companies Act of 1862, we have a right to claim on payment of certain fees, which we have several times tendered. It is right to state that the directors give reasons for not furnishing us with the copy we ask for, and they have hitherto postponed the fulfilment of our request by representations that the register is not yet complete, and that there has not yet been time to make the copy for us. We have been willing to give the utmost consideration to this plea, and to wait any reasonable time for the information, which the law assumes should be available immediately after allotment. The allotment was made on May 17—more than a month ago—and the register of shareholders should have been written up long since. On June 7, a book which appeared to be the register of shareholders at that date was shown to our representative, and the Secretary of the Society stated that between 16,000 and 17,000 shares were represented in that record; but he, at the same time, handed to our representative a letter, dated June 6, in which we were informed that the directors would consider and determine upon the allotment of further shares to the extent of over 60,000 beyond those allotted.

It is not unreasonable to assume from the facts before us that a sum of between 16,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* is the amount subscribed by the public to this enterprise, and that the extra 60,000*l.*, or whatever it may be, is the sum which the directors hope to allot to vendors of businesses as payment or part payment for their properties. The importance of the consideration to vendors as well as to investors will be apparent. Our estimate as to any additional allotments can be easily verified or contradicted by the long-delayed copy of the register; but the assertion that this company, which offered 157,500*l.* for subscription by the public, and went to allotment on 16,000*l.*, is based on the Secretary's own statement, and its importance to vendors of businesses as well as to investors is obvious.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF THE B.P.

REPETITION is a vain thing, and we do not propose to indulge in it by marshalling the points made by the contributors of the series of articles on the British Pharmacopœia, which we fittingly conclude to-day with a paper by a veteran who worked privately on the pharmaceutical side when the first British Pharmacopœia was in the course of compilation. But a few words from ourselves cannot be inappropriate. The series of papers was formulated at a time when criticism of the Pharmacopœia and its revisers had become crazy. Inexperienced writers, men whose judgment is in the transition stage, and honest, but faddy, critics were laying down the law in such a way that it seemed they gave voice to the sentiments of the trade. Unquestionably a large section of the trade, made up of the unthinking and those who are too busy with their own business to give attention to Imperial matters, is ready to follow those who speak. Woe to us, then, if the speakers are of the shallow order! To counteract that tendency was one of the objects of our series, and we are gratified to know that it has been successful.

But there was a better and higher aim—viz., to render the Pharmacopœia revisers some assistance in their work. The reputation of the writers, the influence which some of them have had in moulding British pharmacy as it is to-day, and the character of their communications suffice to establish the usefulness of the series. We have had assurance from the best possible sources that the "Constructive Criticism" is much appreciated. Moreover, as it was the intention of the series to deal with general principles rather than with

details, many of the writers have collected the experimental data upon which their opinions were founded, and have placed them at the disposal of the Pharmacopœia Committee. We think this is a proper course. Criticism has now reached such a stage that it is best directed straight to those who have the revision of the Pharmacopœia in hand.

As the series has been a crystallisation of pharmaceutical opinion, it commenced auspiciously with views on the arrangement of the Pharmacopœia by Mr. P. W. Squire, one of the editors of the "Companion" which has helped to make the Pharmacopœia requirements better known to practising pharmacists than they would have been without a "Companion." Now it closes with a trenchant advocacy of the pharmacist's moral right to assist in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. No one will question Mr. Stephenson's ability to speak on this subject, and the fact that our craft is now better situated in regard to the matter than it was a dozen years ago, is no reason for shelving the claim which he raises. It is the duty of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland to take steps for their legal recognition when the opportunity arises, as it doubtless will arise ere long. Meanwhile, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Pharmacopœia revision is no longer a spasmodic affair. The appointment, after the publication of the 1885 Edition, of a reporter connected with pharmacy was one of the most important steps taken since a British Pharmacopœia was authorised in 1858. The appointment gives continuity to the work of revision; it ensures that the cool criticism of past years will have as much effect as that uttered at times of upheaval; and it promises in the present instance to give us a British Pharmacopœia from which all traces of the compromises effected in 1864 will be eliminated.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOURS.

AT the Royal Society *conversazione* last week, Dr. Joly, F.R.S., exhibited photographs in natural colours, which were thrown on a screen with the oxyhydrogen lantern. The photographs consisted of figures gaily dressed, of bright-coloured flowers, and of a red house standing amidst trees; they were transparencies, of course, and the colours were rich and well-toned. The method adopted by Dr. Joly is a modification of composite heliochromy, and consists in placing before the dry-plate a glass screen, on which are ruled parallel lines in orange, green-yellow, and blue-violet tints, which follow in regular sequence, and meet in close contact. The developed negative shows a ribbed or linear appearance corresponding to the coloured lines, and thus there is in the negative a sort of record of the colours of the object photographed. A positive transparency is then made, and on viewing this through a screen similar to that used in the camera, except that the parallel lines are alternately deep red, bright green, and blue-violet, the coloured picture flashes into view. The expensive nature of the ruled colour-screen must be a bar to Dr. Joly's method of colour photography becoming popular.

It is evident from this description, which we condense from an enthusiast's report, that we are yet far from a solution of the problem. Dr. Joly is working by well-known methods, and has undoubtedly advanced beyond the stage reached by Mr. Ives, of Philadelphia, but he has not got beyond the purely optical part of the business. We venture to think that little progress will be made in colour photography until the problem has been attacked from the chemical side. So far everyone has relied upon a colour-effect by placing between the photograph and the eye some coloured screen or system of screens which will produce the impression of a coloured photograph. It is no more than an impression.

From the chemist's point of view these photographs do not differ in the least from any other kind; they are similar in appearance, so far as colour is concerned, and the image is similar in chemical composition—viz., a deposit of metallic gold or other metal, more or less oxidised. They are useless without the key, which is the coloured screen or screens. It is not conceivable that the condition can be otherwise so long as photographs are taken upon a plate sensitised with a silver salt, which becomes brown or black on exposure to light and development. Nor do we consider it possible that photographs of objects in their natural colours can be produced with silver or gold. But we do not think it improbable that substances may yet be found which on exposure to light will yield products similar in colour to the colour of the light by which, and by which only, they are decomposed. At present, however, the idea is wholly chimerical, for we practically know nothing about the relation of colour-effect and chemical or molecular constitution. Colour as such does not exist in substances. It is the property which the molecules of substances have of absorbing the component parts of white light except the colour reflected. No one who has studied the progress made by photography during the past two decades, and of chemistry during the same period, can doubt that the associated physical sciences may yet solve the knotty problems underlying photography in colours; but we respectfully suggest that such purely physical achievements as Dr. Joly's have a tendency to lead investigators off the scent. What is needed is a start from the photographic or chemical side in the study of the effect of individual spectrum-colours upon light-sensitive substances.

BEHOLD, HOW GOOD A THING IT IS!

One of the successful competitors in a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST postcard competition informs us that when he was fortunate enough to secure a guinea "Council" prize he took a continental trip, and on the present occasion he immediately secured a new business. We should like him to win often, and that all our competitors had such fortunate coincidences.

UNCERTAIN WOMAN.

We have it on high authority that woman is uncertain, and it seems that in these latter days the same may be said of *Woman*, a paper that goes by that name. A correspondent, who has read the note we published last week regarding the woman who did not promptly enough discriminate between $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. strychnine, calls our attention to the fact that *Woman* says:—"Every housewife ought to know that to make children's cotton frocks and pinafores fireproof, a good lump of alum should be dissolved in the soap lather in which they are washed, and also in each of the rinsing-waters." The good *Woman* has apparently not studied the chemistry of soap.

B.P. DRUGS.

Dr. Frank L. Teed, public analyst to the parish of Camberwell, in his last report to the Vestry, recalls the case of the vendor who was convicted of selling diluted acetic acid of greater strength than laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. The offence, he points out, is also punishable under the Pharmacy Act with a penalty of 5*l.*, but the Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society is the only man who can proceed under this Act. We gather from this that Dr. Teed either wants the vendor also punished under the Pharmacy Act, or the Pharmaceutical Society to relieve the Food and Drugs authorities of their labours, so far as B.P. drugs are concerned. It is contrary to English practice to inflict two penalties for a single offence, so there is no hope for the former consummation, nor does it seem desirable that

the minor provision of the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act in regard to compounding B.P. medicines should be enforced, since a more stringent Act dealing with the retailing of such articles has been placed upon the statute-book.

THE DISCOVERY OF BORAX IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *O. P., & D. Reporter* relates anew the oft-told tale of the early days of the American borax industry. This time, however, it adds a version of the discovery of the principal deposit of the mineral which we do not recollect having heard before. It is to the effect that in 1880 one Aaron Winters "lived with his wife, Rosie, in a gulch known as Ash Meadows, not far from the deadly mouth of Death Valley." The opening is promising. Your fancy pictures Aaron and his faithful Rosie in their parched wilderness in true Adelphi style, he in a red shirt and top boots prospecting for "pay-dirt," she in a simple cotton gown and a broad brimmed straw hat, tidying the humble shanty and darning Aaron's socks. As the poet hath it:—

A jug of wine, a loaf of bread, and thou
Beside me, singing in the wilderness;
Ah, wilderness were Paradise enow!

But let the sentimental Oil and Paint man continue the idyll:—

Aaron was so fond of his wife that he would not allow her to be long absent from him, although their little hut on the side of the mountain was 100 miles from the nearest neighbour, in a wild, rugged, forsaken country. One day a desert tramp came along, stopped over night at the Winters' home, and told the hunter about the borax deposits in Nevada. When he went away Winters thought that he had seen deposits of the kind described on his explorations down into Death Valley. Accordingly the strange couple went together to make the search, having previously provided themselves with certain test chemicals, which, when combined with borax and ignited, would produce a green flame.

Having procured a piece of the substance which he believed to be borax, Winters and his wife waited for nightfall to make the test. How would it burn?

For years they had lived like Pintos on the desert, entirely without luxuries, and often wanting for the very necessities of life. Would the match change all that? Winters held the blaze to the substance with a trembling hand, then shouted at the top of his voice, "She burns green, Rosie! We're rich—we're rich!"

It would spoil the symmetry of the story to inquire how the simple hunter became possessed of the knowledge of the characteristic green boric-acid flame, but, at any rate, the find turned out to be a genuine one. Aaron sold the "mine" for \$20,000, and with the newly-gotten wealth took Rosie to a ranch in Nevada. "But," says the story-teller, "she could not stand prosperity, and a few years later she died." Let us drop a tear on the grave of this borax victim and pass on.

GERMAN TRADE WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

The German Consul in Sydney, in his annual report on the trade of New South Wales, which has just been published, makes some interesting remarks concerning the progress of German direct trade with the colony. He points out that, mainly in consequence of the financial crisis of two years ago, the colony's imports have decreased greatly all round. While, however, the total value of the imports in 1894 decreased by about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compared with 1893, the imports from Germany only decreased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Entering into details, the Consul reports as follows concerning pharmaceutical articles:—"The reputation of German chemicals has considerably increased within recent years, the complaints formerly made on the ground of slovenly appearance of the goods having been generally taken to heart in Germany. The first condition of success in creating a trade with New South Wales is to supply always the best goods, and a uniform quality. It is a great error to think that goods of doubtful quality can be shot out into the Australian market with impunity. In addition to fine chemicals, such as alkaloids, glucosides, antipyrin, salicylic acid, &c.,

New South Wales imports almost exclusively German glycerine, and large quantities of German caustic soda, potash, cyanide, and aniline colours. There is a big field in the colony for the sale of medicine-bottles, but it is exploited mainly by American makers, who supply goods of excellent workmanship and quality. German bottles are not at present made to suit English dispensing methods, and in cheap perfume-bottles the Belgians undersell the Germans. Photographic papers are mostly imported from Germany, the three-stars brand being especially popular. Mounts are also mainly of German make; but in lenses and plates Britain rules the market. Cameras are almost entirely British. This is an article in which German makers might do a big trade by studying English taste and habit. Efforts were made some time ago to introduce German cameras in New South Wales, but they were unsuccessful, as the German cameras were not of the measurements required here and were much clumsier in appearance and heavier than the British article."

WALNUT-SHELLS IN GROUND CINNAMON.

It appears that there is a big demand in certain quarters of commercial London for walnut-shells, which are used for adulterating ground cinnamon. Dr. Bernard Dyer and Mr. J. F. H. Gilbard have been looking into the matter, and they say in the *Analyst* that the microscopic detection of powdered walnut-shells in the cinnamon is not difficult, the sclerenchyma of each being so different. The following figures of the chemical examination seem, however, to be more generally useful:—

	Average of five samples of chips and quill	Ground walnut-shells
Moisture (loss at 100° C.)	12.41	9.97
Approximate volatile essential oil ..	1.57	0.27
Fixed ether extract	2.14	1.60
Alcoholic extract after ether	12.57	3.67
Total ash less sand	4.22	0.87
Ash soluble in water	0.48	0.37
Ash insoluble in water	2.76	0.50
Fibre	34.25	47.67
Nitrogen	0.51	0.20

The items "volatile oil," "alcoholic extract," insoluble ash, and "nitrogen" would all be of assistance in calculating the percentages in a mixture of ground cinnamon and walnut-shells.

ARGON AND HELIUM.

We feel inclined to close our pages for a time to the record of what is being done in regard to these two new things. Every week there is some little bit of fresh information about them. It may be a difference of a decimal point or two in regard to the density of either of the gases, or a correction on the measurement of a spectrum line; whatever it may be it is safe to be given to the world without delay. Professor Ramsay protested a few weeks ago against this piecemeal way of giving out the results of his researches, but even he has had to bend, and at this week's meeting of the Chemical Society he communicates an important paper on helium. At the same time Professor Bedson and Mr. Shaw are to report the occurrence of argon in the gases obtained from rock-salt. This is the last meeting of the Chemical Society for the session, so we shall have a rest, and we pray that argon and helium will endeavour to find their proper places in the periodic system before the curtain rises again. At the Academy of Sciences last week, M. Berthelot referred to some recent experiments made by him with argon. After mentioning the fact that neither Professor Ramsay nor M. Moissan had been able to combine it with any other body, he stated that he had succeeded in making it combine with both benzene and bisulphide of carbon. In case he might

have mistaken nitrogen for argon, M. Berthelot afterwards split up the combination, and found the gas had all the characteristics of argon. He also mentioned other experiments in the same connection.

STRONG AND PUNGENT.

The *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, referring to the European disputes about the saccharin patents, takes the opportunity of calling attention to the shelter which the United States gives to such things by registering the names as trade-marks without objecting to patenting the processes. "By what species of insanity," asks the *Bulletin*, "are we moved to give the German manufacturer a measure of protection which he cannot get on his own soil? What right, in reason or equity, has the foreigner to wring out of us four, five, and six times the prices he is content to accept in his own land? Are we Americans the Amorites, the Hittites, the Jehusites of commerce, and the lawful prey of the European? Are the United States to be the Canaan of the German invader? Are our sick and suffering to be parcelled out as the profit-yielding bondmen of this alien brood?" Not necessarily; but we advise Americans to do what Englishmen are in the habit of doing—take what suits their purpose best, wherever it comes from.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

A *Tit-Bits* representative has had a talk with a London West-end pharmacist about fortunes spent on drugs, and the pharmacist has poured some sad tales into the willing ear. About cocaine, for example, the chemist said he has

a customer, a very wealthy gentleman, with an affection in his legs, who spends no less than 3*l.* a week in cocaine. He is not alone in this respect, the chemist said; he could name hundreds of cases where members of the aristocracy only keep themselves going by means of cocaine or morphia. At present the cocaine habit is a perfect curse to many ladies in the West-end, who are ruining their constitutions and spending small fortunes in the purchase of the drug. A lady went to this disciple of Galen the other day, entering the shop in a very stealthy manner—a characteristic which most people addicted to the cocaine habit have—and bought right away 6 oz. of cocaine, costing over 20*l.*, and in a comparatively short period was back again, wanting the bottle replenished.

We admire the grand manner in which these West-end men speak of their customers, who are rarely less than "members of the aristocracy." The curious thing is that we never meet in real life with pharmacists of position who talk so freely about what their customers take.

ÆSCULAPIAN LOVE.

O did me not, Amanda, as a student of *The Lancet*,
To meet you when the moon has tinged the sleeping earth with gold;
The evening is traditionally fitting, but perchance it
Would bring about bronchitis, or at least a heavy cold.
And, though we love each other as but few have loved before us,
We need no outward token of unalterable bliss;
Leave that to those less prudent: the authorities assure us
That very often microbes are transmitted by a kiss.
Nor must you rush towards me to express your satisfaction;
It's true that fate has severed us for many a weary day;
But still, excitement, as you know, accelerates the action
Of pulse and heart in really quite a prejudicial way.
I'll see you, then, at midday (please make sure the room is heated
To 60° or to 61°); we'll talk about the past,
And how our various ailments by our doctors have been treated—
When, by the way, Amanda, were you vaccinated last?
And so we'll meet to-morrow; I will sing your favourite ballad
(For vocal exercises greatly benefit the lung),
And, having lunched discreetly off an hygienic salad,
We'll gaze into each other's eyes, and on each other's Tongue!

—*St. James's Gazette*

Constructive Criticism of the British Pharmacopœia.

CONCLUDING PAPER.

By J. B. STEPHENSON, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

AT the close of this series of articles on the Constructive Criticism of the Pharmacopœia, there are several questions which may not inappropriately be considered—questions of a general character and relating not to what is, or ought to be, in the book, but rather to matters outside, and yet intimately connected with it.

The first I mention is the question of the revision of the work. At what intervals—stated or otherwise—should this be accomplished? There has been only one revision of the B.P. The original issue was in 1834, and the edition of 1867 hardly counts as a revision, but dating from it eighteen years elapsed before the edition of 1885. Prior to this, the issues of the London Pharmacopœia during the present century were: the seventh edition in 1809, with an interval of twenty-one years from the preceding edition; the eighth, ninth, and tenth, respectively, in 1824, 1836, and 1851, at intervals of fifteen, twelve, and fifteen years. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia during the same period appeared in 1803, after eleven years' interval; in 1807, 1809, 1813, 1817, 1839, and 1841, showing intervals of four, two, four, four, twenty-two, and two years; and the Dublin dates are 1807, 1826, and 1850, or at intervals of nineteen and twenty-four years. The London Pharmacopœia had several intermediate issues between the different editions, but they must be regarded in the same light as the 1867 edition of the B. P.—i.e., not so much revisions as reprints of the preceding edition, with some corrections—and some of the Edinburgh issues no doubt belong to the same class. On the whole, the precedents seem to afford very little guidance in the case. Revision seems to have been on the *pro re nata* principle, and the result to have been, what might, indeed, have been anticipated, that it was either put off too long, and in the end got through hurriedly, or else (and perhaps in the way of reaction) undertaken too soon with like unsatisfactory results.

The principal consideration to guide us in the matter now is that the P.B. occupies a very different position from what the Pharmacopœias of the colleges did, or even from what itself did during the first years of its existence. As the authoritative standard on all the articles it contains it is absolutely essential, in these swiftly-moving times, that it should not be out of date; and, on the other hand, a too frequent revision would be open to objections of a still more serious character. I think myself, and, as far as I can learn, there is a pretty general consensus of opinion that a ten years' interval would meet all the requirements of the case, and I believe there has been a pretty general expectation that in accordance with that view this present year would be the year of revision. In that case now is the time to adopt the precedent of the United States, and appoint for the future a decennial revision, as theirs is. There would thus be an interval of five years between our revision and theirs, which would be a manifest advantage for both countries. There was a supplement to the 1867 edition published in 1874, and the 1885 edition also had one in 1890. The question of supplements must be decided entirely on the *pro re nata* principle, with this one general rule—that no new remedy should be admitted until its claim has been justified

by its therapeutic value having been proved over a lengthened period, and by general consent.

Another question is, "Who should be the compilers of the Pharmacopœia?" This is a question that possesses a special interest for pharmacists, for it is a humiliating fact that pharmacy has no accredited or responsible position in the matter. The statutory duty of preparing and publishing a Pharmacopœia was assigned to the Medical Council by the Medical Act of 1858. Although the Pharmaceutical Society had obtained its Charter in 1843, and had been further empowered by the Pharmacy Act of 1852 to impose an examination on those desiring to use the title of pharmaceutical chemist, it was still only a voluntary and private Society. The duty of preparing the Pharmacopœia was therefore placed exclusively in the hands of the Medical Council at a time when the medical profession might be regarded as the only publicly accredited exponents of pharmacy. But the situation was completely changed by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, by which the Pharmaceutical Society was endowed with State functions and compulsory powers for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy. The Society thus became in a special and exclusive sense the public accredited representative of pharmacy; and surely she may now fairly claim a share in a work which is national in its character, and which lies to such a great extent within a province which is specially her own.

But I refer also to the present arrangement under which the work itself is accomplished, for since the death of Professor Redwood pharmacy has had no representative in that work. He, along with Professors Bentley and Attfield, were the editors of the 1835 Pharmacopœia, and he was associated with Mr. Warington in the 1867 edition in the same capacity. Previous to that—in the "Magnum Opus" of the unification of the three Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin—I was personally cognisant of the circumstances under which the Edinburgh Committee assumed Messrs. Macfarlan and Robertson, two of the leading pharmacists of Edinburgh, as their colleagues on the committee, and how these two gentlemen sat with them as members, took part with them in the discussion, and received fees for so doing, like the others. Now we have Professor Attfield as sole Editor. No doubt he is the best man in his own department. But why are the representatives of pharmacy and of botany conspicuous by their absence? * It is true that as reporter to the Council the Professor invites pharmaceutical suggestions, and that he has a perfect plethora of them showered on him. It is true, also, that there is a Pharmacopœia Committee appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society at the request of the Medical Council, the names of the members of which appear on the "Addenda" of 1890; but whatever assistance they may have rendered in the production of that work, as far as I know, they have no standing except *ex gratia*—and consequently no responsibility, which must attach solely to the Editor.

* Since we received Mr. Stephenson's manuscript, the General Medical Council have strengthened Professor Attfield's hands in the direction indicated; but we think it right that the writer's original text should stand.—ED. C. & D.

He must sit in judgment on everything they do—and he must in like manner sit in judgment on all the various suggestions that are so abundantly poured in upon him from all quarters—and he must approve, or reject, or modify. Now, it is precisely for the exercise of this judicial function that we want, as I think, the pharmacist placed in an accredited and responsible position.

There are four technical qualifications that appear to be essential in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia. I would give the first place to therapeutics. The medical man must say what remedies he wants to use and in what form. Then there are chemistry and botany, in order that all the details relative to these two sciences be accurate and up to date; and last—but certainly not least—comes pharmacy, to deal with the preparations and processes which constitute such a great part of the work, and when I say pharmacy I mean not only manufacturing or wholesale pharmacy—that also has its own place in the work—but I refer to practical, or more unmistakably, dispensing pharmacy—the art which consists in carrying out the processes in the work. It is difficult to see how there can be a satisfactory arrangement for the compilation of the Pharmacopœia unless there be a full representation of all these, and that in an official and responsible capacity. It is not for me to indicate how this is to be effected. The initiative under present circumstances, of course, lies with the Medical Council. I am chiefly concerned to point out the claims which I conceive pharmacy has, and the very inadequate recognition of them under the present arrangement. If these are admitted there need be no difficulty in giving practical effect to the admission. It is significant to note the practice of other countries in regard to this. In the United States there is a Committee of Revision, consisting of twenty-six members, and out of that number nearly one-half are exponents of pharmacy. How is it that in this country we are so far out of line in this matter?

Counter Practice.

DIARRHŒA.

DIARRHŒA (FERMENTATIVE).

Sodii bicarb...	..	5ij.
Mucil. acacie	..	5j.
Cretâ prep.	..	5j.
Pulv. conf. aromat. P.L.	..	5ss.
Ol. cassiæ	..	℥vj.
„ menth. pip.	..	℥ix.
Syr. simplic.	..	5ss.
Spt. ammon. arom.	..	5ij.
„ chlorof.	..	5ij.
Tinct. opii	..	5j.
Aq. ad	..	5vj.

M.

Adult dose: 5ss. (127)

Tr. opii	..	5iiss.
Æther. chlor.	..	5j.
Spt. cinnam.	..	5ij.
„ camphor.	..	5j.
Tr. catechu	..	5j.
P. conf. arom.	..	5ij.
„ sodii bicarb.	..	5j.
„ gum. acac.	..	5ij.
Aque ad	..	5x.

M.

5j. every two or three hours if required. (19)

Liq. bismuthi	..	5j.
Tr. nucis vom.	..	℥viij.
Spt. chlorof.	..	℥x.
Acid. hydrocy. dil.	..	℥ij.
Morphine mur.	..	gr. ʒi.
Pepsin. porci	..	gr. ij.
Tinct. croci	..	q.s.
Aque	..	5ss.

The last I keep prepared as a stock-mixture, and the quantity named is for one dose—to be given every 3 or 4 hours.

(223)

Tinct. catechu	..	5ss.
Ol. menth. pip.	..	℥ij.
Pulv. cret. aromat.	..	grs. 90
Mist. cretæ ad	..	5viij.

Sig.: One-eighth part after each loose motion.

Eight drops tr. opii may be added to each dose. (158)

Tr. catechu	..	℥x.
„ opii	..	℥x.
Mist. cretæ ad	..	5j.

Ft. mist. 5viij.

5j. every two hours till relieved. (36)

Bismuth. carb.	..	5ij.
Tr. opii	..	℥40
„ catechu	..	5ij.
Mist. cretæ ad	..	5iv.

Dose: 5ss. every three hours. (32)

Liq. opii sel.	..	℥x.
Spt. chlorof.	..	5iss.
Tr. cinnamom.	..	5ij.
„ zingiber.	..	5iss.
„ catechu	..	5j.
Aq. camph. ad	..	5vj.

M. Ft. mist.

A fourth part to be taken every three hours. (168)

Photographic Notes.

BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

SELLS' URANIUM INTENSIFIER.

Potassium ferrieyanide	..	..	5ss.
Uranium nitrate	..	..	5ij.
Glacial acetic acid	..	..	5ss.
Water	..	..	5xx.

Dissolve the salts separately; mix; allow to stand twenty-four hours; filter, and add the acetic acid.

This is a much safer preparation to sell than the usual mercurial intensifier. It should be noted on the label that a quarter-of-an-hour's washing is sufficient; prolonged washing reduces the opacity. Half-pint bottles (which should be of dark glass) sell at 1s.

DIRECT POSITIVES.

FRANZ KOEGLMANN suggests the following modification of the Obernetter process of producing positives directly from nature in the camera. The plate, which should be exposed longer than usual, is developed with ferrous oxalate until the high lights, if the plate be viewed from the back, appear quite black. It is then washed in the dark and placed in the following bath:—

Bichromate of potash	..	..	gr. v.
Alum	..	..	gr. 75
Nitric acid	..	..	℥vj.
Sulphuric acid	..	..	℥xij.
Distilled water	..	..	5xiv.

The solution should be free from chloride. The plate is afterwards thoroughly washed and developed in bright daylight with any good developer until the required density is obtained. It is essential that the silver salt in the high lights should be entirely reduced, so that it may be perfectly dissolved in the bichromate bath, leaving the corresponding parts of the film transparent.

COMPOUND METOL DEVELOPER.

METOL is becoming increasingly popular as a developer. With bromide papers it is perfection, but with plates it has just a tendency to give negatives with insufficient printing density. I have been making up a developer for plates, containing hydroquinone along with metol, which a customer assures me is a grand developer. I think the combination rather a good idea, as hydroquinone used alone is apt to give too much density. The following is the formula:—

A			
Metol	..	..	gr. xl.
Hydroquinone	..	..	gr. lx.
Sodium sulphite	..	..	5j. 5ij.
Water	..	..	5x.

B

Sodium carbonate	..	..	5v.
Water	..	..	5x.

For use mix equal parts of A and B.

Some time ago in one of the photographic papers there was a lengthy correspondence on the action of metol on the skin. Cases were given of very irritating effects on the skin of the fingers, due, doubtless, to some peculiar idiosyncrasy of the person using it. It was suggested that hot weather made the action more energetic; others, again, attributed the irritation to the alkali used with it. If I come across a case I shall be inclined to recommend a trial of

TRIBASIC SODIUM PHOSPHATE

($\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$), which Messrs. Fuerst Brothers (17 Philpot Lane, E.C.) are introducing as a substitute for alkalis in developers. The solubility is about 80 gr. to the ounce at the ordinary temperature; with hot water the solubility is much increased. It is recommended that the sodium carbonate in alkaline developers be replaced by at least an equal weight of tribasic sodium phosphate.

Trade Notes.

THOSE who want to go to the Royal Agricultural Show at Darlington next week may save themselves a Bradshaw-search by turning to our coloured supplement, where the Great Northern Railway Company give a time-table of trains from London.

MESSRS COOPER & Co., 2 New North Road, N., send us samples of the concentrated waters which they are manufacturing. They are 1·40 preparations, and we find on trial that they provide waters of good aroma, and, as far as can be judged by taste and odour, of official strength.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are again in the market with a novelty—viz., the "Sanitas" pocket-disinfectant. This is a tiny capsule containing sanitas oil, done up in cotton-wool and gauze, tied with gold thread, after the manner that amyl nitrite is put up in. They are used in the same way, a little tap sufficing to break the capsule, when the oil escapes, and may be inhaled. Dozen boxes sell at 1s.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), of Curtain Road, E.C., send us a copy of their price-list for 1895. The book is an extended and neatly-illustrated catalogue of all the goods supplied by the Association, and is handsomely bound in maroon limp cloth. Enclosed with the catalogue is a list, in pamphlet form, of the "packed proprietary" articles supplied by the firm, who intimate in a headnote that for comparatively small orders customers' names and addresses will be printed free on those articles which have suitable labels.

A REVOLVING CURLING-IRON.—Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) are putting the "Eclipse" curling-iron on the market. The object of this iron is to do away with the turn of the handle hitherto necessary in curling. Instead of that the knob on the iron is turned round with the thumb, so that the fingers of the hand are free to grasp the handle tightly and thus prevent scorching of the skin. If we had a lady on our editorial staff she might put it better, but the main thing is that the iron is an excellent shilling novelty which chemists will be able to sell. We saw a revolving curling-iron in a first-class pharmacy the other day priced at 2s. 6d.



MR. A. W. GERRARD, pharmaceutical chemist, Chertsey, has been cornered by a *Surrey Herald* man, the result being a column and a half about him and his business in the paper. It is Boyce's old pharmacy which Mr. Gerrard has, but he has added several manufacturing departments to the retail. Upstairs the *Herald* man "came upon a number of happy-looking girls engaged in the manufacture of suppositories, which are turned out by tens of thousands. In an adjoining room 'Gerrard's hospital adhesive-plaster' is manufactured by the mile in a simple and ingenious manner. The operator has only to take the end of a piece of calico projecting from a machine, and the plaster will come out as long he walks away with it. On a table 500 yards were laid ready for packing for South America. Sulphur candles are made very largely by Mr. Gerrard to be sent to Birmingham. Mr. Gerrard is endeavouring to extend his wholesale department, and hopes by steady work to establish in Chertsey a good manufacturing and packing trade. He has a steam factory in Camden Town under the supervision of a nephew, and if suitable arrangements can be made this business will before long be removed to Chertsey."

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have for some time had on the market the dry anti diphtheritic serum, but it is only during the past week that we have had the opportunity of examining it. We can speak merely of the physical appearance of the preparation. It occurs in beautiful golden-yellow scales, dissolves quickly in distilled water, and is sent out in 1-gramme tubes, this representing 10 c.c. of normal

serum. Each tube is labelled with the particulars of the origin of the serum from which the contents have been prepared, and the potency is attested by Mr. T. J. Bokenham, M.R.C.S., who has distinguished himself in this branch of medicine, and is retained by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. for the supervision of this department of their business. The dry serum keeps good indefinitely, and is sold at 1s. per tube.

Marriages.

COOPER—PYWELL.—At the Parish Church, Melton-Mowbray, on June 12, by the Rev. T. W. Wood, rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Revs. E. F. Hooper and H. L. Beecher, Frederick William Cooper, chemist and druggist, youngest son of the late Mr. G. B. Cooper, of Brightlingsea, Essex, to Mabel Agnes, second daughter of Mr. A. Pywell, of Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire.

SARSON—ROSCORLA.—June 11, at Wesleyan Centenary Church, Bodmin, by the Rev. G. Bolderston, assisted by Rev. W. J. Bull, Congregational, Fred Sarson, chemist and druggist, of the Central Pharmacy, Paignton, to Susie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Roscorla, Bodmin.

Deaths.

BROWN.—On May 23, Alexander Brown, chemist and druggist, Motherwell. Aged 32.

ELLIOTT.—The death is reported of Mr. George Elliott, chemist and druggist, Walsall, at his residence, Lakeside, Denmark Road. The cause of death was pneumonia supervening on influenza. Mr. Elliott was the oldest-established chemist in the town. He was in his 64th year.

FURLEY.—On June 3, John Furley, chemist and druggist, Poplar. Aged 77.

GRIME.—At Poulton, on June 16, Mr. Thomas Grime, chemist, Darwen. Aged 59.

HOLMES.—On May 30, George Holmes, chemist and druggist, Huddersfield. Aged 63.

LE BROcq.—Mrs. Emma Jane Pike, wife of Mr. Ph. D. Le Brocq, chemist, of 29 Queen Street, St. Helier, died suddenly on June 3. While picnicking at Portelet Bay with some friends, Mrs. Le Brocq waded across the sands, the water being scarce a foot in depth. Suddenly she uttered a low cry, fell, and her husband, thinking she had fainted, carried her to dry land. She was taken to a house near by, unconscious, and died two hours later from hemorrhage of the brain. The deceased lady was 35 years of age.

MELLOR.—On May 25, William Mellor, chemist and druggist, late of Great Malvern. Aged 53.

MORGAN.—Mr. William Morgan, Ph.D., F.C.S., the public analyst of Swansea, died there on Wednesday. Mr. Morgan may be remembered as a participant in the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Conference.

MUSSEL.—At Portwood, Southampton, suddenly, on June 11, Mr. Thomas Mussel, chemist and druggist. Aged 62.

STRONG.—Mr. Samuel Merion Strong, senior partner in the wholesale drug-firm of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died on June 3, in consequence of injuries sustained by upsetting a bottle of eau de Cologne in his bathroom and then striking a match. Mr. Strong was 63 years of age, and had been engaged in the drug-business in Cleveland for twenty-four years. He had been treasurer of the Wholesale Druggists' Association of America ever since the foundation of that body in 1876.

TAYLOR.—On May 22, Thomas C. Taylor, chemist and druggist, Nottingham. Aged 48.

WOODHOUSE.—At Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby, on June 3, Edwin Arthur Woodhouse, chemist and druggist. Aged 56.

MORE CARBOLIC FATALITIES.—Since we passed page 853 for press, we have reports of two more carbolic fatalities, the victims being James Stanaway, a Burslem man, of middle age, and a Mrs. Gillingham, the wife of a sausage-skin manufacturer, of Leytonstone.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re THOMAS SKENTELBERRY, Bicester, Chemist's Assistant.

THE examination in bankruptcy of this debtor has been closed.

Re JAMES SIMS, Banbridge, Chemist.

THE following is the amended statement of affairs filed in regard to this debtor's estate:—Liabilities to unsecured creditors, 2,236*l*. 2*s*. 1*d*.; to fully-secured creditors, 675*l*.; the value of the securities being estimated at 700*l*., thus showing an estimated surplus of 25*l*., which is carried to contra. To partly-secured creditors, 1,947*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*.; the value of the securities being estimated at 1,047*l*. 10*s*. 1*d*., leaving a balance of 947*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*. to rank against the estate for dividend. To liabilities on bills discounted, 441*l*. 11*s*., which, however, is not expected to rank against the estate for dividend. The total liabilities expected to rank against the estate for dividend amount to 3,186*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. The assets are as follow:—Stock in trade, estimated to produce 772*l*. 12*s*.; book-debts (good), 491*l*. 15*s*.; doubtful debts, 218*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*.; bad debts, 445*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*.; these together are estimated to produce 550*l*.; household furniture cost 125*l*., but this is not included as an asset for division among the creditors; cash in hand, 80*l*.; fixtures, fittings, &c., 80*l*.; and surplus from securities in the hands of fully secured creditors, 25*l*.—total assets, 1,507*l*. 12*s*., from which 129*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*. has to be deducted for the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, leaving net assets at 1,377*l*. 17*s*. 7*d*.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Honman, Alfred Taylor, 343 Upper Street, Islington, the Bridge Pharmacy, Harrow, and High Street, Stanmore, chemist. Trustee, George White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, accountant. Dated, June 10; filed, June 17. Unsecured liabilities, 398*l*. 18*s*.; estimated net assets, 75*l*. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Baiss Brothers & Co., London	65	0	0
Burrough, James, London	16	0	0
Edwards, William, & Son, London ..	12	0	0
Irwin, John, London	10	0	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	12	0	0
Meggeson & Co., London	25	0	0
Sanger & Sons, London	44	0	0
Studd, H., London	25	0	0
Swoon, H. G., M.D., London	11	0	0
Wilkinson, J. F., Pendleton	19	0	0
Preferential creditors	10	0	0

Scottish Chemical Company.—The *Edinburgh Gazette* of Tuesday contains an intimation that a deed of arrangement, subscribed by four-fifths in number and value of the creditors of the Scottish Chemical Company, 176 Glenpark Road, Glasgow, has been produced to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and that Sheriff Balfour has pronounced a deliverance, appointing intimation of the production of the deed, and requiring all parties interested who oppose its approval to lodge a notice of appearance with the Clerk of Court at Glasgow within ten days.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Sykes, T., Sykes, W., and Cooper, R., under the style of Sykes, Sons & Co., Huddersfield, soap-manufacturers and drysalers, so far as regards R. Cooper.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Hickson, William, Blisworth, Northamptonshire, sauce and pickle manufacturer, and managing director of the Blisworth Pickling and General Trading Company (Limited).

Watkins, William Richards, Llanelly, chemist and druggist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Taylor, William, Radcliffe, druggist and drysalter.—Absolute discharge granted.

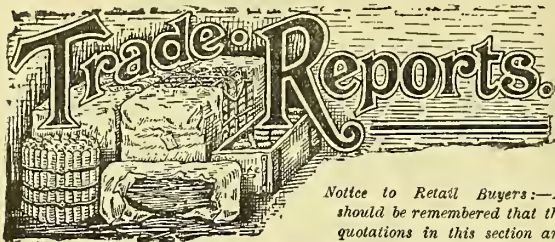
London Drug Statistics.

THE following figures refer to the movement of some of the principal kinds of drugs at the public warehouses in the Port of London from January 1 to May 31, and to the stocks in those warehouses on May 31:—

Article	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Aloes.....cs, &c.	4,763	4,578	964	729	829	2,377
".....gourds	2,832	2,975	—	69	391	350
Anise, Star.....cs	448	536	—	—	23	77
Arrowroot.....brls	15,272	12,053	12,759	11,606	7,507	7,402
".....bxs & tins	1,963	1,983	907	1,942	1,306	1,280
Balsams.....cks, &c.	1,181	1,398	785	453	747	953
Borax.....pkgs	—	376	—	376	—	5
Calamba.....bgs.	691	1,306	122	173	473	859
Campbor.....pkgs.	4,107	4,583	3,336	6,407	3,549	6,707
Cardamoms.....cs, &c.	1,318	1,254	1,787	1,894	1,201	1,145
Cinebona-bark:—						
S. American.....cs	62	46	—	—	2	6
".....bls, &c.	19,076	21,190	2,778	3,069	3,723	5,072
E.I. Ceylon.....cs	183	153	73	90	81	41
".....and Java.....bls	11,091	15,791	6,896	9,562	7,590	8,312
Cocoe, Indians.....bgs	142	503	—	125	52	180
Cream of tartar.....cks	—	—	17	20	17	46
Cubebs.....bgs	300	276	97	238	183	332
Dragon's Blood.....cs	185	104	132	119	133	111
Galls, China, &c., cs	350	1,565	573	1,552	715	884
Trky & Prsm.....sks	7,247	3,424	3,103	2,014	3,137	1,181
Gums:—						
Ammoniacum.....pgs	153	72	156	73	78	94
Animi & Copal.....	11,463	9,973	9,759	7,999	8,001	8,002
Acacia.....	12,114	14,011	9,404	8,569	7,497	8,312
Asafoetida.....	1,005	482	1,441	717	609	418
Benzoin.....	2,263	2,526	2,141	862	1,499	1,384
Damar.....	3,990	2,384	4,888	1,431	3,947	2,569
Gallbanum.....	2	11	—	1	9	5
Gamboge.....	216	234	137	220	129	186
Guaiacum.....	95	159	40	25	61	58
Kino.....	13	2	15	4	19	6
Kowrie.....tms	1,974	1,846	1,420	1,395	1,626	1,409
Mastic.....pkgs	17	19	—	9	4	12
Myrrh.....	521	399	335	406	295	227
Olibanum.....	4,903	3,893	5,045	4,754	3,013	3,553
Sandalach.....	704	1,139	541	688	590	317
Tragacanth.....	4,260	4,012	3,455	4,338	2,842	2,152
Gutta-percha.....tms	2,370	1,569	856	919	413	1,215
Indiarubber, E.I.....	154	178	270	231	299	173
Madagascar.....	54	150	190	267	217	183
S. American.....	87	70	132	129	107	118
African, &c.....	123	125	109	76	140	121
Ipecacuanba bls & pgs	766	803	410	592	507	693
Jalap.....bls	275	319	294	283	218	125
Lac Dye.....cbts	2,902	4,218	—	—	10	182
Nux Vomica.....pkgs	1,052	1,401	906	2,557	752	1,535
Oils:—						
*Anise.....cs	244	30	389	61	201	115
*Cassia.....	153	29	44	10	25	40
Castor.....cks	65	109	103	186	123	245
".....cs	1,351	2,191	1,000	2,075	1,243	1,341
Cocoe-mnt.....tms	933	471	1,818	1,202	1,619	1,424
Olive.....cks, &c.	833	1,157	771	1,987	1,033	1,274
Palm.....tms	18	6	40	23	28	20
Quinine (Sulphate) bls	145,760	195,290	7,080	—	33,288	—
Rhubarb.....chts	932	635	737	290	560	584
Safflower.....bls, &c.	121	103	1	25	27	31
Sarsaparilla.....bls	445	599	614	453	511	566
Senna.....bls, &c.	1,788	2,303	1,328	580	1,898	2,204
Shellac.....						
Orange.....cs	11,891	18,704	12,478	14,622	13,493	15,268
Garnet.....	7,534	4,036	9,574	4,406	3,834	4,600
Button.....	4,191	5,694	4,973	6,210	4,773	5,892
Total.....chts	23,616	28,464	27,025	25,238	22,100	23,360
Sticklac.....cs.	704	1,586	1,948	1,686	1,619	769
Gambier.....tms	408	745	2,505	5,953	2,866	6,009
Onch.....	2,751	2,631	658	1,536	1,091	1,240
Turneric, Bengal.....	311	161	43	68	100	56
Madras, &c.....	429	260	165	261	255	251
Total.....	740	421	208	329	355	207
Vermilion.....chts, &c.	13	21	13	12	11	37
Wax (bees') bls & cs	424	1,172	1,571	1,401	1,523	1,011
".....cks & cs	1,086	604	2,088	863	1,634	1,328
" (Japan) cs, &c.	1,170	518	350	274	457	592

* These statistics do not include the oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay, as those warehouses decline to supply returns.

"ALTHOUGH I'm stuck up, I'm not proud," said the fly, as it tried to crawl along the fly-paper.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large

quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 20.

THERE has been no improvement to speak of in the London drug and chemical markets since last week, both the export and the home trade having been particularly quiet. The syndicate of speculators have not yet returned to their field of operations in Mincing Lane, although it is scarcely possible to believe that they have entirely abandoned the articles, notably camphor, in which they took so much interest a short time ago. "The whole clique are at Ascot," said a broker unkindly; and that circumstance may account for the quietness. The principal change which we have to record in fine chemicals is in salicylic acid. The convention have decided to cut the ground from under the outside makers, and have privately announced further considerable concessions, although no official statement has yet been made. Thymol is also quoted lower, and in cocaine the manufacturers seem to be at sixes and sevens, the general trend being easier. Quinine is a fraction easier, but caffeine is becoming scarcer, and the prospects are towards still higher prices. Borax, arsenic, tartaric and citric acids, and cream of tartar show no change, carbolic is quite dull for the moment, crude glycerine is said to have much advanced, and efforts are being made to increase the quotations of the double-distilled article. Heliotropin must be quoted lower. In heavy chemicals there are practically no alterations, the various alkalies remaining as they were; sulphate of ammonia has considerably fluctuated, and closes at rather lower prices; sulphate of copper remains steady. The drug-market has been quiet. Opium seems to show a slightly easier tendency, the demand having ceased, and a record crop being now looked upon as certain. Otto-of-rose is at present unchanged, and the crop is said to be good; civet extremely scarce, colocynth very firmly held. Higher prices are quoted for oil of citronella and American (HGH), as well as English, peppermint-oil. The medicinal balsams are mostly very firm, tolu and copaiba both tending higher. In Cartagena ipecacuanha some business has been done at steady prices; scammony is scarce and dearer, and for guarana more money is also asked. Senega and snake-root are offering lower to arrive. In camphor little business has been done, but prices are easier; canary-seed tending lower. In drysalteries, spices, &c., there is little change. To-day's gum-sales were exceedingly dull. Zanzibar cloves are lower, shellac has fluctuated, and closes easier; turmeric is neglected, fine Jamaica ginger firmly held, Cochin slightly easier; nutmegs and mace are firm, as are also Turkish galls. In tragacanth a fair trade has been done, and quick-

silver is firmly held. The oil market is neglected, and easier prices rule for linseed and rape oil, as well as for turpentine. Coccanut, palm, olive, and cotton oils remain quiet, and in petroleum there is no change. The Bank-rate remains at 2 per cent., and bar-silver now stands at 30½d., another slight decline since last week.

The Smyrna Opium-market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday night, states that 30 cases of fair manufacturing opium have been purchased this week for account of American firms.

The Liverpool Drug Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on June 19, says that for the first time for very many years a parcel of *Maranham balsam capivi* has been offered at auction on the market. Seven barrels just arrived were so offered, and the only bid was one of 1s. 6d. per lb., but as holders' views were in excess of this the lot was withdrawn, part being afterwards sold by private treaty. *Chillies* have moved considerably during the week; 35s. per cwt. has been refused for prime Sierra Leone, holders' price being now 37s. 6d. per cwt., at which they are very firm. *Canary seed* has been stagnant, and the low offers to arrive seem inclined to force it down still further. *Good Turkish* is now held for 44s. to 45s. per qr. *Beeswax* is very firmly held at prices ranging from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. for grey to fine yellow Chilian. *Acacia*.—*Gum* has moved slowly this week, the sale of *Soudan sorts* being trifling. The supply of this description is only moderate. *Niger* and *Brazilian* kinds offer rather freely, but importers show a disposition rather to wait than to accept material reductions. *Castor oil* is quiet at the late rates, but as the quay parcels have all been cleared off the holders are inclined to harden prices somewhat. In *Chilian honey* there has been more business passing, and some low grades have changed hands on private terms for shipment. *Kola nuts* are held for prices varying from 4½d. to 1s. per lb. as in quality.

The Liverpool Oil and Chemical Market.

Our market presents few fresh changes of interest, the tone has been dull, and only a small amount of business has been done, but prices have not declined, and a better feeling is perceptible in heavy chemicals. Owing to the present low prices manufacturers are careful in not giving quotations to extend into next year. *Acid oxalic* firm and selling freely at 3½d. per lb. *Soda*: *Caustic* scarce, 70 per-cent. 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s., 60-per-cent. 6l. 10s. per ton; *Crystals* quiet, at 2l. 10s. per ton; *Hyposulphite* weaker, at 6l. 12s. 6d.; *Nitrate* in fair request, at 8s. 3d. per cwt.; *Bicarbonate* no change. *Potash*: *Pot* and *Pearl*, inactive at late rates; *Bichromate* no change; *Prussiate* still quoted at 8d. per lb. *Ammonia*: *Sal ammoniac* in fair request, at 39s. per cwt. for best; *Sulphate* weaker at 9l. 15s. per ton. *Copperas* firmer, at 36s. per ton, Lancashire make. *Copper sulphate* scarce and selling well at 15l. 10s. per ton. *Sulphur* without change. *Bicach* firm, soft 7l. 5s., hard 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s. *Salt cake* is advancing owing to improvement in glass industry, and varies from 17s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. The *Oil trade* is slower than it has been of late. *Palm oil* is much duller, and late prices are barely maintained. *Lagos* and *Accra* have fetched 20l. 10s. and 18l. 10s. per ton respectively. *Oliver oil* is still a steady market and fair business passing; the best brands maintain full prices, *Levant* sorts have fallen a little. *Linseed* and *Cotton seed oil*, no change. *Petroleum* very dull, and no change in prices.

Formosa Camphor.

The following official figures show the expansion of the camphor-exports from the port of Tainan, in Formosa, since the abolition of the Chinese Government camphor-monopoly in 1890:—

Years.....	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Exports in cwt.s..	904	2,524	5,441	7,530	13,971

During 1894 two more firms started in the camphor-trade at Tainan, the business being considered a profitable one, though attended with some perils. Five firms—one German and four British or Indian (Parsee)—are now

engaged in the trade at Tainan, and new ground has lately been opened up at Antapo, Chang Lin Ping, and other places in the Kagee district. An attempt was made last spring by the Chinese magistrate at Kagee to compel foreigners to convey camphor produced at Chang Lin Ping by a circuitous road to the coast, instead of by another road, which shortened the journey by two days, on the plea that the former offered greater facilities for official inspection; but the taot'ai (superior officer), on being appealed to, at once admitted that foreign merchants were at liberty to convey their goods by any route they pleased. The camphor produced is all brought down under transit pass; 71 passes were taken out in 1894, against 57 in the previous year. The best camphor-forests are situated on the borders of savage territory, and the hazardous nature of the occupation of distilling suggested to the Chinese authorities the levy of an impost (known as "fang fei," or "protection-tax") on all camphor produced, to pay for the maintenance of frontier guards to protect the camphor-workers. Last year, owing to the exigencies of coast defence, the camphor districts were almost denuded of troops, and the continuance of the levy, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the military, has caused a certain amount of discontent on the part of the foreign merchants. Some outrages by savages have recently been reported at places called Bakhialang and Kato Ké, in the district of Chip Chip, where camphor stills have been destroyed and operators murdered, but so far the savages have not been punished.

The Amsterdam Cinchona-trade in the First Half of 1895.

During the first half of 1895 five public sales of cinchona-bark have been held in Amsterdam, the following being the quantities of bark offered at them:—

Date	Jan. 24	Feb. 28	April 4	May 9	June 13
Bark which had been offered previously (packages)	2,431	3,282	3,051	1,319	2,287
New lots (packages)	5,335	4,906	2,755	4,563	3,404
Total	7,766	8,188	5,806	5,882	5,691
Average per cent. sulphate of quinine	4.63	4.85	4.91	5.10	5.00

It will be seen that, out of a total of 33,353 packages, fully one third has been offered more than once—a circumstance which, although intrinsically of little importance, has contributed to intensify the already depressed condition of the market. The bark offered consisted of the following varieties:—

	Kilos.
C. Succirubra	101,635
C. Ledgeriana	2,506,566
C. Schubkraft	2,207
C. Officinalis	29,032
Hybrids, &c.	310,747
	3,050,187

It deserves attention that druggists' barks of really fine quality are steadily becoming scarcer, the Government druggists' barks especially having fallen off greatly in respect to appearance. The richest parcel of bark offered during the half-year was one of 13 bales broken stem-quill of C. Ledgeriana. It represented 13.05 per cent. of sulphate of quinine. The average richness of the manufacturers' barks was 4.88 per cent. The total quantity of sulphate of quinine in the bark at the five first auctions of the last five years has been—

In	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
Kilos.	143,237	96,158	98,809	77,849	56,609

The division of the bark by weight, according to the percentage of quinine represented by it, was—

Per cent.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6
Kilos.	23,985	235,612	594,771	897,514	742,235
Per cent.	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10 and over
Kilos.	407,017	110,080	11,800	16,113	4,230

The following figures show the exports from Java in the last four years in Amsterdam lbs. (about $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo. each):—

	1895	1894	1893	1892
January	657,000	893,000	500,000	370,000
February	776,000	458,000	355,000	435,000
March	449,000	52,000	626,000	369,000
April	615,000	515,000	679,000	350,000
May	402,700	900,000	714,000	480,000
January-May	2,879,700	3,288,000	3,244,000	2,012,000
June-December	—	8,917,700	7,342,000	6,532,000
Total	—	12,205,700	10,586,000	8,544,000

Tolu Troubles.

Some weeks ago, when tolu balsam was advancing steadily towards its present price of 1s. 5d. per lb., a firm of American agents created some excitement in the market by offering to sell for arrival at 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. They placed several lots, which have now arrived. The balsam is packed in tins of somewhat unusual weight and shape, and some of the recipients said that it was not genuine tolu and declined to take delivery, though one of them is reported to have declared that he would be satisfied with an allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., which would scarcely have been the case had the stuff been spurious. The samples, upon being referred to experts, were pronounced genuine, and finally all the buyers took delivery without further demur.

The Gum-acacia Trade of Suakin.

The value of the exports of acacia gum from Suakin has declined from 56,855l. in 1893 to 39,320l. in 1894. Competition between the local traders is now so great that, as a rule, they cannot make more than 2 per cent. profit on gum-transactions. Gum generally begins to arrive at the coast at the end of April and continues to come in all through the year, the season being at its height in July. The scarcity of gum in 1894 was due partly to drought, partly through the placing of a tax on the gum-trees by the Khalifa Abdullah. When, therefore, the stock in the warehouse had become exhausted, the price rose from 32s. to 48s. per cwt. The prospects for the 1895 season are described as unusually favourable.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Very dull of sale. Japan, which is one of the principal markets, seems for the moment overstocked, and inquiries have ceased almost entirely. *Crystals* are quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for 39° to 40°, and from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for 34° to 35° C. *Liquid carbolio* neglected.

ACID (CITRIC).—The manufacturers' price is 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., but we understand that 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. would buy in second hand. *Concentrated juice* is quoted at 13l. f.o.b.

ACID (SALICYLIC).—It appears that on Saturday last the agents of the Syndicate of Manufacturers were informed that, in consequence of the competition of outside manufacturers, it had been decided again to reduce the price of salicylic acid and its preparations. There is nominally no change in the actual quotations, but in addition to the usual discounts a further discount of 15 per cent. is now allowed off the net prices. The falling clause in the contracts, however, has been considerably modified. No allowance will be made in future on anything but the balance of a contract. The alteration has not yet been officially announced, but a circular on the subject may be sent out in a few days.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The manufacturers' prices given in our last still hold good; foreign offers at 11d. per lb. on the spot.

ARSENIC—Quiet, but steady, at 15l. 10s. per ton for white powder, landed terms.

ASAFOETIDA.—We do not think there has been much business in this article since the last auctions, but we hear that a parcel of about 50 cases which was then bought in is now under treaty of sale. The market seems pretty firm.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Tending higher. Good Maranham, which is very scarce, is firmly held at 1s. 9d. per lb. in London, although it might be had somewhat below that figure in Liverpool. An American report gives some interesting particulars concerning the present position of copaiba balsam, from which we abstract the following:—The arrivals in the United States from direct sources amounted during the year 1891 to 205,480 lbs.; 1892, to 185,280 lbs.; 1893, 80,000 lbs.; 1894, to 82,000 lbs., while the annual sales for consumption are probably over 120,000 lbs. In November, 1894, two arrivals of gurjun balsam took place in New York, amounting to 27,000 lbs.; smaller arrivals have taken place since. Gurjun balsam is seldom sold as such, but adulterated balsam copaiba is still sent out extensively; caution is, therefore, advisable. Considerable quantities of balsam copaiba, especially of the Pará kind, are first deprived of most of their oil of copaiba by distillation, and put on the market again as pure balsam, though really defective in quality.

BALSAM (PERU).—Firmly held; 9s. per lb. being apparently the bottom price for genuine of direct import.

BALSAM (TOLU).—Decidedly higher and very scarce. On the spot, 1s. 8d. per lb. has been paid for good quality, and some holders are now talking of 1s. 9d. per lb., although others would still sell at 1s. 8d. There are, moreover, sellers at 1s. 7d., or perhaps 1s. 6d. per lb. to arrive, c.i.f. terms.

CAFFEINE.—Exceedingly scarce, and still tending towards higher prices. A few pounds might probably be had at 27s. per lb. on the spot from second hand holders. The manufacturers have done business at 21s. for September delivery, and one of them, at any rate, might be disposed to make further contracts at that figure.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—There has been very little animation in the market for this article since our last report, but the quotations have been distinctly easier until to-day, when they rallied somewhat. Last week's business amounted to about 3,800 piculs, closing at 158s. per cwt., c.i.f., for *Formosa* camphor, June-August steamer shipment. On Monday about 200 piculs *Formosa* and *Japan* camphor sold, in the same position, at 150s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, but since then 157s. 6d., c.i.f., is again quoted, both for *Japan* and *Formosa*. The former variety is the only one actually offering at that price for August shipment. Reports from Hong-Kong, dated May 14, state that since the beginning of the month prices have advanced rapidly, and on May 13 sales were made at \$77, a price the article had never fetched before. The purchases are estimated at about 10,000 piculs, and the greater part of the production of the next two to three months has apparently already been sold to arrive. To-day 152s. 6d., c.i.f., was accepted for *Formosa* camphor, June-August shipment.

CANARY-SEED.—Prices are rather easier, but on the whole there has been a much better inquiry. *Turkish* may now be had at 48s., *Moroccan* at 50s. to 52s. per quarter. *Spanish* seed remains unchanged at 55s. to 60s.

CIVET.—Good quality is almost unobtainable, 35s. per oz. being the lowest spot price.

CLOVES have fluctuated all through the week. On Friday last *Zanzibar* cloves for July-September delivery sold at 3d. per lb., at the opening of the present week 3³/₃₂d. per lb. was paid, and since then sales have again been made at 3¹/₃₂d. per lb. The volume of business has been small. The subjoined official figures show the total quantities of cloves brought to market in *Zanzibar* in the course of the last five years (January 1 to December 31). The quantities are given in frazilabs of 35 lbs. English:—

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
<i>Zanzibar</i> cloves ..	124,929	69,388	121,398	108,090	138,691
<i>Pemba</i> cloves ..	384,933	324,252	236,211	259,367	312,999
Total ..	509,862	393,640	357,609	367,457	511,690

The clove-season in *Zanzibar* is reckoned from September to March, that being the period when the crop is picked, dried, and brought to market. The present season's crop (1894-95) will, it is thought, turn out to be a much smaller

one than for some years past. This is indicated by the receipts in *Zanzibar* during the last four months of 1894, which are much below the average of the commencing month of a season. This is a very serious matter for the Protectorate, as the revenue greatly depends upon cloves. During the year 1894 prices fluctuated only slightly, but at the present time there is a tendency to a rise in the market, as it is now generally known that the present crop is a small one.

COCAINE.—Each manufacturer now makes his own quotations. The firm who recently undersold the older makers are now the highest, quoting 15s. per oz. for *hydrochlorate*. One of the old manufacturers has refused 14s. 9d., another quotes that price, and a third has to-day created some sensation in the market by reducing his quotation to 14s. 3d. per oz. *Crude cocaine* appears very scarce in London, although in Hamburg there is said to be a good supply; but the bulk of this is held for comparatively high figures.

COLOCYNTH.—Good *Syrian* apples remain very scarce; 2s. per lb. is quoted for pale seedy mixed quality in second hand, nothing being offered by importers. *Spanish* apples firm at 1s. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Steady. The quotation from Bordeaux for best white French crystals is 63s. per cwt.; on the spot 67s. to 68s. is asked; and powder is quoted at 70s. to 71s.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Fair *Spanish* of the old crop is selling slowly at 8d. per lb.

GALLS.—Business has been done in *White Persian* galls at 35s. per cwt., showing a very firm market. *Blue* galls neglected at 47s. to 50s. per cwt. *Green* galls have been in some demand, but we have not heard that any transactions have taken place. The quotation ranges from 35s. to 40s. per cwt. There is no stock of *Smyrna* or *Morea* galls here at present. *Chinese* galls are quiet, but well held, at 55s. per cwt. on the spot, and 53s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, for arrival. At auction to-day 55 bags sea-damaged *Persian* galls realised, according to extent of damage, from 42s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. for blue.

GINGER.—At auction on Wednesday rough *Cochin ginger* was in very large supply, but only 580 out of the 2,875 bags offered found buyers at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; dull to good bright *native* cut realising from 50s. to 55s. per cwt., washed rough from 32s. 6d. to 36s., cuttings and ends from 28s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Good quality *Jamaican* ginger keeps very firm at full prices, but ordinary kinds are very hard to move. Common to ordinary small lean sold at 52s. to 62s.; dull to medium washed at 66s. to 68s.; fair to bold bright bleached at 73s. to 83s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—In the course of the last few weeks there have been several advances in the price of crude glycerine, which continues to be exceedingly firm on all the chief markets of the world. Pure saponified glycerine is now held for 30l. per ton. The manufacturers of crude do not care to make contracts for delivery next year. Double-distilled glycerine is, therefore, considered to be in a strong position; the general quotation for s.g. 1.260 runs from 50s. to 54s. per cwt., one of the manufacturers having, it is said, refused to accept 48s. per cwt. this week.

GUARANA.—The supply is small, and holders seem rather inclined to ask more money—from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 5¹/₂d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

GUM ACACIA.—To-day's public sales contained a moderate quantity of acacia gum, of which hardly anything was sold, the auctions being remarkable chiefly for the extreme quietness that reigned throughout. *Soudan* sorts are said to be in moderately good request privately, at prices ranging from 47s. to 48s. for hard up to 55s. per cwt. for fine pale soft gum; but at the sales no demand whatever was shown, 163 packages being bought in. Of *Australian* gums a considerable quantity (239 packages), including some nice lots, was offered, but only 8 packages ordinary to common glassy red sold at 21s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt. *Aden* gum realised 27s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary dull to medium red, 20s. to 24s. 6d. for siftings, and 15s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt. for pickings. Of *East Indian* gums only about 150 packages found buyers:—*Ghatti*, fine pale,

40s. to 46s.; medium to fair, 25s. to 26s.; common dull, 20s.; pickings, 7s. to 14s. per cwt. Good glassy *Madras* brought 32s. per cwt.; *Kurachee Amrad*, common red, 27s.; siftings, 25s. to 28s. per cwt. *Talca* gum is quoted nominally at 27s. 6d.; *Gehzirah* at 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt.

HELIOTROPIN again offers at lower prices, 1s. 9d. per oz. being now the quotation. Within the last eighteen months this article has fallen nearly 1s. in value.

IPECACUANHA.—We have heard of no business in *Brazilian* root, but fair sales of *Cartagena* are reported, at 3s. 6d. per lb. for good slightly damaged. Holders are now disposed to ask a little above the price for the remainder.

MENTHOL.—Dull of sale, at 14s. per lb.

MUSK.—*Tonquin* pods unaltered in price and with very little business. The position of the article appears, on the whole, to be pretty favourable. The stocks are said to be small and diminishing, but there are no doubt some holders who would like to realise at present prices.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—"The trade in cassia oil," says a Consular report from China, "is a very profitable one. In 1893 2,533 lbs., and in 1894 4,433 lbs., of the oil were exported from the trade-centre of Pakhoi." In London the market is at present dull at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8s. for 70-75 per cent. A sale of 82½ per cent. oil is reported at 4s. 9d. per lb. net. Oil of *Citronella* is firm at 1s. 2½d. per oz., c.i.f., in drums, while on the spot the price is 1s. 4d. per oz. for tins. No business, however, is reported in this article or in *Lemongrass* oil, which is offered at 1½d. per oz. *Neroli* oil is considerably dearer this season than last. For fine quality the price now runs from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per oz. The crop has turned out very unsatisfactory, and the period of extreme depreciation seems to be at an end. The majority of the English consumers appear, so far, to have bought very little. With regard to the *Otto of rose* crop, we hear from Kezanlik, under date of June 11, that heavy rains and cold weather have somewhat delayed the conclusion of the crop, which will not take place before the 21st or 22nd of the month. The output, however, will be a very good one. Sales of native brands of *Citronella* oil in drums are reported from New York at 29c. to 30c. per lb., and holders now talk of 30c. to 32c. per lb. American *Oil of peppermint* has taken an upward turn. Sales of HGH oil have been made here this week at 9s. 10½d. and 10s. per lb., and the latter price is now the bottom figure, although some holders already talk of 10s. 3d. per lb. Wayne Co. oil is still offering at 7s. 6d. per lb. net, delivered in London. *English* oil keeps advancing, 32s. per lb. being now, it is said, asked for fine Mitcham. Dementholised Japanese oil offers at 5s. 3d. per lb.

OIL (STAR-ANISE).—Inactive, with small sales at 6s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. In his report on the trade of Pakhoi (China), the principal native centre of the anise-oil trade, the British Consul observes that the exports of star-anise oil from Pakhoi in 1894 amounted to 263,400 lbs., against 140,267 lbs. in 1893. He says that an abundant crop and a good demand, caused by the loss of a cargo while on its way to Europe, are assigned as the reasons for this increase, and that the article, which already stands first on the export-list of Pakhoi, bids fair to become a still more important factor in the trade of the port. Star-anise oil is produced in Lungchow, in Kwangsi, and in Annam, and is brought to Pakhoi from both districts by way of Ch'inchow. It is shipped from Pakhoi to Hong-Kong and thence to Macao, where it is repacked into tins and sold for export. The trade is all in the hands of Macao merchants, who have their representatives in Pakhoi.

OPIUM.—The business on the London market last week is said to have exceeded 100 cases, mostly druggists' and manufacturing kinds, with about 10 cases of soft-shipping opium. Since then the demand has almost ceased, and the market is, perhaps, a shade less firm. Good to fine *Smyrna* and *Constantinople* gum is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 9s.; *Seconds* at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. *Soft-shipping* opium, of good to fine quality, slow of sale, at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb.; common kinds, however, have sold to some extent at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb. *Persian* firm, at from 11s. for common up to 12s. 9d. per lb. for fine. Our *Smyrna* mail-reports are dated June 8, and convey the following information:—"Up to the present 19 cases

of new opium have arrived from the interior, compared with 3 cases on June 8, 1894. The only business transacted during the week has been 2 cases of *Yerli talequale*, at the parity of 7s. 4d. per lb. f.o.b., besides which 30 cases of new talequale have been sold, deliverable in sixty-one days, at 6s. 8d. per lb. f.o.b. It is now quite certain we shall have a crop of over 10,000 cases. We expect lower prices in a few weeks." Our Constantinople correspondent writes on June 14:—"The opium-market has been much firmer during the past few days, owing principally to speculators' purchases for August-September delivery, at 6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d. f.o.b. Old crop is held for 7s. to 7s. 3d. f.o.b., and there have been small sales at this parity. The new crop has begun to come in from the low-lying districts. Owing to a rise of over 100 per cent. in mohair a great deal of money has come into the country, and we greatly fear that speculators will buy heavily at the opening and raise values to a comparatively high level. Of course, if favourable rains fall during September and October, a decline must follow. The new crop is estimated by some at 10,000 cases, but we do not expect it to exceed 8,000."

POTASH SALTS.—Generally unchanged. *Bichromate* is quoted at 4½d. to 4¾d. *Pernanganate*, large crystals, 59s., small ditto, 54s. per cwt. *Canadian Potashes* (best Montreal), 23s. *Canadian Pearlashes*, 40s. per cwt. *Chlorate* firmly held at 4½d. per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool, for immediate delivery or for forward shipment.

QUICKSILVER.—Firm, but unaltered. The importers' price remains 7l. 10s. per bottle; second-hand owners, however, will take 7l. 8s. 6d. per bottle.

QUININE.—Slightly easier. Second-hand holders of German sulphate of quinine in bulk would be willing to accept 12½d. per oz., but there are no buyers at that figure. The general position, however, remains good.

SENEGAL.—Declining. Fair Minnesota-root of the new crop is already being offered for shipment, at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. terms, while Manitoba variety is quoted at 1s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. The delivery will probably take place in July or August. About 1½d. per lb. should be added to these quotations in order to obtain the London prices and terms.

SHELLAC.—A moderately large business has been done at prices ranging from 127s. to 129s. for August, and 129s. for September delivery. The spot market shows very little animation, transactions being confined to a few parcels of *Orange TN* at 126s. *Garnet lac* (AC) is quoted at 106s. per cwt. At auction 501 cases were offered, of which 251 sold at a slight advance on the last sale-rates for *Second orange*, while *Garnet lac* was rather lower, and *Button* decidedly cheaper.

SNAKE-ROOT is offering at lower rates from America, 1s. per lb. c.i.f. being the quotation for fair quantity.

THYMOL.—Owing to overproduction and excessive competition by the makers, *Crystals* are again offering at lower rates. For 1-cwt. lots 7s. 10d. per lb. would be accepted, while ½-cwt. parcels are quoted at 8s., and 28-lb. parcels at 8s. 3d. per lb., delivery within the next three or four months.

TONCA-BEANS.—*Angostura* beans have advanced in New York, \$1.82½, having been paid for a single cask of fine frosted, but the price in lots is as yet only \$1.75c. per lb. *Pará* beans remained unchanged at the last advice (June 8).

TRAGACANTH.—A moderate amount of business has taken place in the *Persian* descriptions of this article at rather easier prices for old gum, and at steady rates for 1894 crop. The following are the current quotations:—Firsts, 13l. 5s. to 13l. 10s.; seconds, 12l. to 12l. 15s.; thirds, 10l. to 11l. 10s.; fourths, 7l. to 9l. 10s.; and ordinary grades from 6l. down to 35s. per cwt. *Persian*: *Hog* gum is quoted at 60s. to 85s. per cwt.; *Syrian* at 35s. to 60s. per cwt. *Smyrna* tragacanth in small supply, at 12l. for firsts, 9l. to 11l. for thirds and seconds, and 5l. 10s. to 8l. brown flake. At to day's gum-auctions, 276 cases were sold without reserve; they realised good prices considering the quality, which was very poor.

TURMERIC.—Dull of sale, at 10s. 6d. per cwt. for *Bengal* on the spot, and 9s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f., for arrival.

WAX (JAPAN).—Good pale squares on the spot are worth 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Caution: False Orders.

SIR,—Allow us to warn the wholesale trade against a man who, by means of bogus orders, obtains goods in the name of some well known customer. He has just visited us with the bottom part of a prescription-label attached to a half-sheet of notepaper, and has succeeded in getting 6 dozen Sloan's lavender water and eau de Cologne. The order is headed, "Please supply," &c., and is followed by a signature.

Yours truly,
JUNE 18. BOURNE, JOHNSON & LATIMER.

SIR,—Kindly insert as a warning to chemists the description of a man who is offering patent medicines at greatly-reduced rates, and when the offer is declined, asks for an address-label, under some pretext, which he uses to obtain goods from the wholesale houses.

He is about 45 years of age, short, stout, grey, black moustache, and has the appearance of a foreigner.

He endeavoured to obtain goods from Messrs. Newbery in my name, but they were suspicious, and he evidently thought something was wrong, promised to call back, which he did not do.

Yours, &c.
406 Caledonian Road, N., W. H. JONES.
June 19.

[We have seen Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons regarding this matter, and they wish through us to give the retail-trade, as well as wholesalers, warning regarding the man. The following is a description of his appearance:—Age, apparently about 45 years; height, 5 ft. 6 in., and build in proportion; hair dark, just turning grey; moustache, short beard and slight side-whiskers; looks like a *locum-tenens*, which he passes himself off as. In two cases he has called upon chemists, telling them he had some patents to dispose of. One chemist wrote with pencil on a powder-paper those that he could take, and stamped beneath with his rubber-stamp. This writing the *locum* afterwards inked over and presented to Messrs. Newbery as an order. The police have information regarding these operations, and they wish, as a caution to the trade, the above description to be published in the trade paper.—ED.]

Cutting.

SIR,—We endorse your remarks appended to Mr. Pond's letter in your issue of the 15th. We are no Don Quixotes wishing to fight windmills, and addressed our letter to manufacturers who are aiming at the same object as ourselves, and to some others who may have concluded that, perhaps after all, there is some good in the anti-extreme cutting movement. It is not our mission to remedy the evils of the drug trade; but we do consider it to be wise to endeavour to secure a reasonable profit both to the wholesale and retail firms that distribute Elliman's. If such an aim is not "business," we should like to know what is?

With reference to the complaint of the "Hampshire Chemist," we should like to know whether he has recently tested the prices of the drug company that he refers to, and whether he has at any time reported this firm to us and furnished us with the necessary evidence—viz., the receipted bill and the bottle purchased. If the "Hampshire Chemist" would be kind enough to communicate with us we should be obliged to him.

We are, yours truly,
Slough, June 17. ELLIMAN, SONS & CO.

SIR,—The letters by Mr. Pond and "A Hampshire Chemist" in this week's issue have suggested to me an idea, of which the following embryo scheme is the outcome.

Let Messrs. Elliman, Mellin, and others who wish to protect themselves and the retail trade amalgamate into a protection society, and call themselves, say, the Protected Articles Association (Limited). If their goods are only obtainable from the association their agreements would be on a safer basis, for by this means, the ordinary channels of supply being stopped, they will at once be able to compel any unscrupulous tradesman to cease cutting below the specified minimum price, or decline to supply him with more goods.

Further, if they were to adopt similar terms to those in practice with "Camwal"—that is, compel each dealer to take one share before being recognised as a *bona-fide* customer—the concern might not only be made self-supporting, but as profitable as "Camwal."

As a penalty, any retailer found guilty of breaking his agreement with the company should at once forfeit his subscription and all future profits attached to it.

So convinced am I that many others would join Messrs. Elliman and Mellin in their laudable object, that I would willingly give up my present position of manager of a drug-store to assist them in making it a success.

Yours faithfully,
CEPIA. (73/34.)

SIR,—If the manufacturers of the principal "patents" can agree as to the minimum retail prices for their goods, why do they not fix that minimum at 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d., &c.? and they could raise their wholesale price accordingly, if they saw fit. It would be just as easy to fight the "cutter" on one price as another, and the advantage to the retailer would be that, as the public became accustomed to paying full prices (as they must do), he could get the same for his own little proprietary articles.

Yours faithfully,
WILTS. (71/69.)

Cutting into the Vitals.

SIR,—To-day I had the following two prescriptions handed to dispense (A and B), and was informed the prices charged elsewhere were respectively 10d and 1s. 4d. My charges were 1s. 3d. and 2s. Would it be possible to dispense them accurately for the former prices?

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
Peel, June 17. THOMAS LAWRENCE.

A.

Sodii brom.	..	..	..	..	5iii.
Ammon. brom.	..	..	..	..	5iij.
Pot. brom...	..	..	..	..	5iij.
Sod. bibor.	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Sp. ammonia. arom.	..	..	..	..	5vi.
Tr. zingib...	..	..	..	..	5iij.
Aq. chlorof. ad	..	..	..	..	5viij.

M.

℥ss. every three or four hours.

B.

Quinae hydrochlor.	..	..	..	gr. xvj.
Acid. hydrochlor.	..	..	..	5ij.
Liq. arsenici hydrochlor.	..	..	..	℥ij.
*Liq. peptici	..	..	..	5ij.
Inf. gent. co. ad	..	..	..	5viij.

M. Ft. mist.

℥ss. p.c. ter in die.

[Our correspondent's prices are fair and reasonable, those previously charged (especially for B mixture) ridiculous. We do not overlook the principle of store dispensing prices; but it is perfectly evident that if dispensing chemists are to exist in virtue of their qualifications, they must stick to their guns in this matter of dispensing-charges. In exceptional cases the prices must be exceptional.—ED.]

* I dispensed Benger's, presuming that to be intended by the prescriber, although not specified.

The Bloomsbury Examiners.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the letter of Mr. Maud in your last issue. I have been "plucked" by the Bloomsbury examiners, and I have been passed by them. On both occasions I was treated with kindness and consideration; and I am now pleased to think that my soreness at being "ploughed" when I first presented myself was tempered by a feeling of respect and regard for the examiner who performed that unpleasant operation upon me. I need not say that this feeling was not lessened on being passed by him subsequently. "They find out your weak point," I had been told, "and then they go for it." My experience was the reverse. They seemed anxious to find out what I did know, rather than what I did not. Which was well for me. Altogether, I can honestly say that one of my pleasantest recollections will always be of the few hours I spent at Bloomsbury with men who, while vastly my superiors in knowledge, acted with a forbearance and fairness which marked them as considerate and courteous gentlemen.

Yours faithfully,
JUSTITIA. (74/35.)

Medico-pharmaceutical Examinations.

SIR,—I am a Minor man registered as a medical student, and think it very unjust that it should be necessary to re-pass in such subjects as pharmacy, chemistry, physics and materia medica. Having attended the lectures at Bloomsbury Square, the licensing bodies will accept these as evidence of instruction, but having also passed the Minor why cannot they accept such examination certificate in lieu of further examination in above subjects? I am sure every medical man will agree that the subjects named for Minor are fully up to medical examination standard. I am also strongly in favour of having the present Pharmaceutical Society's Preliminary examination raised to Medical Preliminary standard.

Yours obediently,
MEDICAL. (62/70.)

Dental Degrees.

SIR,—My letter on *sine curriculo* examinations related particularly to examinations of this kind held in Great Britain and Ireland for the benefit of qualified dental practitioners of fifteen years' or more standing. It was far from my desire to tread upon the corns of anyone jealous of the prestige of American Universities. At the same time, I would draw attention to the fact that your Brooklyn correspondent has himself mentioned one College which admits candidates only qualified to the degrees of D.D.S. by keeping their last term and examination. Where the disgrace which Dr. Sizer attaches to such a proceeding comes in I am at a loss to imagine.

If it suited his purpose, he might, for instance, "skip across the Atlantic," and take a degree at, say, the London University or a continental one of repute keeping terms by examination. If Dr. Sizer will furnish a list of the Universities granting dental degrees within the pale of the American Dental Association, doubtless many will be found who will admit dental practitioners qualified to practise in their own countries to the degree of D.D.S. by examination, and by keeping the last term, as obtains in the College mentioned by your Brooklyn correspondent.

Yours truly,
ADEPT. (62/62.)

Antitoxine v. Antitoxic Serum.

The British Antitoxine-manufacturing Company, finding that Mr. Lennox Browne's condemnation of diphtheria-antitoxin had given rise to an erroneous impression that he was attacking their antitoxine, and that their efforts to correct this erroneous and unfounded impression were unavailing, addressed a letter to Mr. Lennox Browne the other day; whereupon he replied: "I am flattered by the suggestion that my disagreement with the claims of the so-called 'antitoxic' serum in the treatment of diphtheria could injure the sale of your antitoxine. But, since you ask me, I am happy to re-echo the terms of your own letter, and to say 'that nothing could have been farther from my mind

than a desire to do your remedy the smallest injury,' and that my adverse article 'referred to the anti-diphtheritic serum alone.'"

Beats us.

SIR,—I had the following prescription handed in to dispense yesterday, and was informed it was for condition-powders for horses. Perhaps you can translate it for me, or get it done through the *C. & D.* :—

Cerals Man
Erale Radle
Sions time
Eial Wittioe
Spianah di Saiker
Gar a Harbi Moth

I have seen some funny prescriptions, but never anything to equal this.
Yours faithfully,
June 16. W. VINCENT.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

The Quinine Citrate Mixture.

SIR,—A very slight crystalline precipitate occurred after standing five days. The mixture was poured in successive portions as if being taken. The precipitate was not appreciably affected by dilute HCl, but dissolved readily in S.V.R., and was evidently resinous matter from tr. zingib., as the alcoholic solution became cloudy on addition of water.

Yours respectfully,
PER ARDUA. (63/44.)

What is Lanolin. Puriss.?

SIR,—I am a dispenser in a leading pharmacy in the City, and have had occasion this last week to see lanolin. puriss. written in one or two scripts by first-class West-end doctors. I have had hot discussions with a few of my friends as to what should be used—adeps lanæ or adeps lanæ hydros. I contend lanoline or adeps lanæ hydros. should be used. I think it is an interesting note for your dispensing-column.

Yours &c.
June 7. E. J. LOOSMORE.

What was Meant?

SIR,—What strength should this ointment be made?—

Ung. acid. chrysophanic. 5ij. to 3j.
To be applied with a stiff brush.

Opinions here differed as to whether 5ij. of ung. ac. chry. or pulv. ac. chry. should be used in 3j. ointment. Your reply would oblige,

Yours faithfully,
WILTS. (71/69.)

[We should certainly give chrysarobin 5ij. and 5vj. of the ointment-basis (lard preferably). This is the strength of ointment used in the British Skin Hospital.]

Iodised Cod-liver Oil.

SIR,—Kindly inform me how the following ought to be dispensed :—

Ol. morrhue 5iv.
Pulv. ferri iodid. 5iss.
5ij. bis die p.c.

Yours truly,
COOK. (60/27.)

[Finely powder the iodide, and mix with the oil; slightly warm on a water-bath, then strain.]

Calomel Powders.

71/18. *Calomel* had the following prescription to dispense:—

Calomel gr. j.
Mitte vj.
"As directed."

He added sacch. lact. gr. ij. to each powder, so as to ensure accurate weighing, and for the convenience of the patient. Was this course justifiable? It certainly was not.

Quinine-salicylate Mixture.

SIR,—How should the following be dispensed, and what should be its appearance?—

Quinin. salicylat. ʒiss.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil. ʒij.
Syr. aurant. ʒiij.
Aq. ad ʒviij.

M.

I rubbed the quinine down fine, then added the syrup, water, and acid, putting a "Shake" on. Result—returned next day, with quinine in lumps like dough-marbles, and was told that a Torquay chemist had dispensed it as a clear, bright mixture.

Yours truly,

K. B. (61/5)

[The action of mineral acids on quinine salicylate is to separate salicylic acid. Mucilage of acacia would prevent aggregation. The mixture could not be sent out clear, except by filtering, which is inadmissible.]

A Troublesome Gargle.

SIR,—I should be obliged if you could inform me the best way of making this prescription into a presentable gargle:—

Resorecin. ʒij.
Acid. salicylic. ʒss.
Acid. carbolic. ʒss.
Sp. vini rect. ʒij.
Mist. camph. ad ʒviij.

Ft. garg.

The salicylic acid was dissolved in the S.V.R., and the other ingredients in the mist. camph., and the two solutions mixed. After standing about half an hour, there was a white precipitate. Can it be avoided?

Yours truly,

IODOL. (70/54.)

[Most of the salicylic acid is thrown out from the spirituous solution on diluting with water. The addition of 40 gr. of borax would make a presentable gargle. Ask the prescriber if you may do so.]

What is ʒ?

SIR,—In the Apothecaries' Hall examination, held on May 22, I had the following prescription given to dispense:—

Zinci oxid. ʒj.
Vaseline ad ʒj.
Ft. applic.

To be applied at bed-time.

Would you kindly inform me as to how many grains of vaseline should be taken? I took 420 gr.

Yours most respectfully,

H. JIPSON.

[In medical prescriptions ʒ by weight is 480 gr. See "The Art of Dispensing," page 13. See also the preface to the Pharmacopœia, p. xix.]

62/25. *Santal*.—Thick mucilage of tragacanth will give the desired cohesion to the cubeb paste.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

72/74. *Standard*.—Judging from the particulars which you give, and which are rather meagre, the firm are within their rights in appointing another agent in the district. When you were appointed agent, there appears to have been no provision that other agents would not be appointed. If you bought the oil on sale or return, you may return it.

72/37. *W. J. B.*.—An indoor assistant who gets a month's salary in lieu of notice, is entitled, in addition, to an allowance for a month's board and lodging. This has been proved in the case of domestic servants, and doubtless a druggist's assistant would have no difficulty in sustaining his plea to the same consideration.

73/24. *Lex* asks if a title "Dr. S.—'s Pink Pills" put up unlike Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People is an infringement of the latter. [Presumably they are put up in order to benefit by the popularity of Williams's pills. If that is so, the reply given last week to "Delta" is applicable to "Lex" also.]

69/35. *Perpetual Peruser* asks if on transferring a shop the new proprietor can sell methylated spirit and proprietary medicines under his predecessor's licences? [He cannot. The licences are granted to the individual, and must be transferred. Application should be made to the local supervisor.]

70/16. *A. B.* asks:—"Can a registered druggist (Ireland) legally put up a notice, 'Horse and cattle medicine carefully compounded by a qualified hand'?" [That is an advertisement which has little to do with the Pharmacy Act—it is only when the registered druggist begins to compound medical prescriptions that he will act illegally. The amendment Act of 1890 gives registered druggists or chemists and druggists the right of "retailing or mixing of poisons, but not to compound medical prescriptions." What "medical prescriptions" may be has yet to be decided by a Court of Justice, but it is not common sense to suppose that medicine for horses and cattle is not medical. Moreover, section 31 of the 1875 Act allows veterinary surgeons to dispense medicines for animals under their care, thus specifically giving them a right which the Act restricts to pharmaceutical chemists and medical practitioners and apothecaries. So that the druggist-class would seem not to have that right. In Ireland the words "compounding" and "compounders" may legally be used only by those privileged by the 1875 Act, and we think the safe course for "A. B." is to avoid a word which may bring him into trouble. Surely "Horse and cattle medicines made by a registered druggist" would suit the case as well.]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulae educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

68/68. *Cromwell*.—We cannot advise subscribers regarding the exploitation of patents. We have seen nothing like your sample, but please do not consider this to mean that a similar article has not been patented.

68/43. *Delta*.—There is nothing better than tungstate of soda to prevent burning, but we question its value for wheelwrights' purposes.

68/34. *Edo*.—White Paste-dentifrice.—Make a white saponaceous tooth-powder (chalk and soap, without orris) into a paste with a mixture of water 3 parts and glycerine 1 part. Then flavour and perfume with—

Ol. menth. pip.	..	..	..	..	℥xx.
Ol. earyophyllæ	..	..	..	..	℥v.
Ol. gaultheriæ..	..	..	..	..	℥vj.
Saccharin.	..	..	..	..	gr. v.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	℥ss.

M.

Use from 15 to 20 drops of this for each ounce of the paste.

68/3. *Vaseline* wants a "lotion to harden the skin for Tender Feet from the effects of hot weather and excessive walking in our next issue" (*sic*) Saturated solution of boric acid, or, better, dust the feet and socks with the powdered acid. The same correspondent wants a formula for Essence of Rennet. He will find it in the 1894 DIARY.

69/41. *Poorahnah*.—Half-drachm doses of borax might do some women no harm; others they might kill. Surely you know that without asking us.

69/26. *Cymro*.—(1) Consult the DIARY list of hospitals, under "Orthopædic." (2) Solution of cocaine, 2 per cent., is used for hay-fever; but it may go up to 5 per cent. without harm.

70/15. *Valuation* asks what would be a fair price for the goodwill of a business established under ten years, returns 1,200%, net profit 500%. [About 1,000%, unless it is sold to a limited company, when from three to five years' purchase is regarded as the correct thing.]

48/61. *Oleum*.—Bicycle-oil—Heavy petroleum oil is best for this purpose. It need not be the whitest kind. If you have not an oil-containing gear-case, give the chain plenty of vaseline as a lubricant.

67/4. *Country Photographer*.—The mounts are either extra porous or you do not use enough mountant. Freshly made starch paste or one of the mountants we gave recently (*C. & D.*, page 765) are equally good. Give the back of the photograph two coatings of paste with an interval of a few minutes between.

48/40. *J. P.*—Lin. Hydrargyri P.B. is of a blue colour, very much lighter than ung. hydrargyri. The effect of heat on the ointment would be to separate metallic mercury, and that is where you seem to have gone wrong. We could scarcely credit that anyone would use heat in making the liniment.

58/44. *Cascara*.—Hair-curler.—This is what we make your sample to be:—

Pulv. tragaeanth.	..	..	..	..	gr. xx.
Ol. rose ger.	..	..	..	..	℥xx.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	..	℥j.
Aque ad	..	..	..	..	℥xx.

Put the tragaeanth into a dry bottle, add the S.V.R. (in which previously dissolve the ol. rose ger.), then the water, and shake.

70/33. *Manager*.—The Meat preserving Powder you send, used by butchers, and which preserves the colour of the meat at the same time, consists of about equal parts of alum and powdered boric acid.

53/29. *Kali*.—Appetite-powder which does not contain quinine is a trituration of cinchonine with sugar of milk. The 10-gr. powder sent does not contain more than $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the alkaloid.

70/35. *Maurice*.—Write to the Secretary, Local Junior Examination Department, University, Oxford. This will get to the proper quarter.

45/30. *Devoniensis*.—Nursery Hair-lotion according to your sample:—

Sem. staphisagria	..	..	..	..	℥iiss.
Ol. citronell.	..	..	..	..	℥xx.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	..	℥x.
Aque	..	..	..	..	℥x.

Coarsely powder the stavesacre-seeds, and macerate in the spirit and water for a week. Filter, and add the perfume.

55/71. Powder for Preserving Skins, of which you ask the composition, seems to be simply nitrate of potash.

62/63. *H. A. B.*—When nitric acid is applied to warts the yellow stain which follows is due to picric acid. The reaction is one between nitric acid and keratin.

62/47. *J.*—Pot Pourri.—See this year's DIARY.

62/48. *Inquirer*.—The Yellow Stains on Piano-keys are due to oxidation of the fatty matter of the ivory through age. An application of hydrogen peroxide and chalk is a good thing to remove the stains partially. Of course you would need to polish the ivory after. Take our advice and leave the keys alone.

62/41. *W. E. A.*—The Preliminary examination questions are published in this journal, and you have only to refer to back numbers in order to get them.

63/31. *Verax*.—Attractive for Sticky Fly papers.—Essential oils, such as rose, thyme, rose-geranium, &c., in very small quantities—5 to 10 minims to the pound of the composition.

50/25. *Chemist*.—(1) Ordinary brewers' yeast gives excellent results in making ginger-beer and hop ale. You must feed it well by placing it upon toast floated on the brew. After the brew is finished skim off the yeast, strain, and set aside in lightly covered jars containing a slice or two of toast. (2) French Clay used in making soluble essences is kaolin. (3) Soluble Essence of Lemon.—See *C. & D.*, August 25, 1894, page 312. (4) Foam preparations are liquid extracts of quillaia. (5) Finings.—Isinglass steeped in water and when soft passed through a sieve.

48/62. *Hockley*.—Liquid Blacking:—

	Oz.
Ivory black..	..
Treacle	..
Sperm oil	..
Vinegar	..
Vitriol	..
	2 (by weight)

Mix the oil and the black, then add the treacle thinned with vinegar; stir well, add the sulphuric acid, and after action has ceased and the mass is cold thin with the remainder of the vinegar.

There is an art in compounding liquid blacking. The above directions are a mere outline.

48/59. *Guarana*.—Granular Citrate of Magnesia is prepared on the large scale by heating the ingredients in shallow steam-pans, and passing the pasty mass through sieves with large meshes. Citric and tartaric acids must be used.

269/36 *Coca*.—A good port wine, preferably new, is best for Coca-wine. Try Smith's "Vinubris." One ounce of the leaves to a pint is the usual quantity. After macerating for two weeks, set aside for a month.

61/23 *Dover*.—The deposit is chiefly alkaloid and extractive matter, which cannot do any good to the hair. By all means filter.

61/16. *C. and R*.—Tilbury Fox's Hair-lotion.—*C. & D. DIARY* 1894, page 366.

62/22. *Carbolic*.—There is nothing to remove the colour except re-distillation.

61/86. *J. W.*—A good plan to get labels to adhere to tin (wheaten paste with a dash of alum in it is on the whole the best) is to apply one coat of the paste to the label, let it dry, then put on another, and place on the tin.

69/22. *Warkworth* should first see that his St. Bernard bitch is organically right, then if so give for a month or two a teaspoonful three times a day of the compound syrup of the hypophosphites. When she comes into heat the dog should not be allowed to touch her till about the twelfth or thirteenth day (when the "bleeding" has stopped). If she will not then take the dog she might be put partly under the influence of a narcotic, such as 3j. of tinct. opii or give half a glass of brandy and repeat in about an hour if necessary. Also for a week or two before heat a pill of 5 gr. ext. damianæ might be given three times a day.

62/50. *Margarine*.—There are no simple tests for detecting Margarine in Butter. Quantitative analysis alone is sufficient, and even then the finest butter-analysts, whilst willing to advise a client, will not positively certify to small percentages of adulteration, such as 5 or even 10 per cent. in many cases. The chief figures upon which judgments are given are the following:—(1) The specific gravity of the pure fat; (2) the saponification number of the fat; (3) the percentage of volatile fatty acids reckoned as butyric acid or expressed in terms of KOH. The test you mention is of no value whatever. Butter-analysis ranks with oil-analysis in its difficulties, and there are no short cuts: a complete analysis is necessary to be of any value.

246/7. *Developer*.—We are unable to trace your sample of hair-dye.

62/74. *O. E. H.*—There does not appear to be a trace of the "Liquid Blush" left in the broken bottle. If you could get us another sample we might help you.

61/22. *Kimia*.—The Liniment from which your customer has derived inestimable benefit has the following composition:—

Tinct. capsiei	3iss.
Lin. saponis	3j.
Tinct. lavand. eo.	℥xxx.
Aquæ ad	5vj.

M. Ft. lin.

There is no charge for replies in this column.

65/49. *W. E. Giles*.—Both the samples of green oils appear to be genuine. The emerald-green colour is generally preferred. Acetous fermentation appears to have set in in the sample of cranberry-wine.

72/58. *Ajas*.—Snuff for Cold in the Head and Hay-fever.—The following makes a snuff like what you send:—

Menthol.. .. .	gr. v.
Cocain. hydrochlor. .. .	gr. v.
Pulv. acacie	3ij.
Bismuth. subnit.	5vj.

M.

This quantity should last for four or five days.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Peacock's Bromides.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C., are the sole agents. The preparation is made by the Peacock Chemical Company, St. Louis, Miss.

62/22. *Papier Joseph*.—*Mr. Horace S. Hill*, Paris, writes in reply to an inquiry, and sends a sample of the paper. It is an unsized tissue paper, closely resembling Japanese or cigarette paper. It is sometimes used in Paris as a filter, but more often for drying up the discharge from blisters. If it cannot be procured in London, it may be obtained at the Pharmacie Centrale de France, 7 Rue de Jouy, Paris.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

73/30. Venadoline, a preparation for the hair: where obtainable?

48/53. What is tincture of ringwood, used as an aphrodisiac for horses? *Biarritz* asks.

72/70. Desiccated-milk tablets: where obtainable?

48/63. Ice-cream freezers: where obtainable?

70/37. Sheet pine-wool enclosed in gauze: where obtainable?

74/29. Huggin's bone-paper: where obtainable?

76/32. Terpinol: where obtainable?

New Books.

Ardascer, G. *Short Lessons in Photography*. Post 8vo. Pp. 134. 1s. (Liffie.)

Beasley, Henry. *The Druggist's General Receipt-book: comprising a copious Veterinary Formulary, numerous Recipes in Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Druggists' Nostrums, &c., Perfumery and Cosmetics, Beverages, Dietetic Articles, Condiments, Photographic Chemicals and Formulae, Materials and Formulae used in Microscopic Work, Trade Chemicals, Scientific Processes, Methods of Urinary Analysis, and an Appendix of useful Tables*. Tenth edition. In 12mo. Cloth. Pp. viii and 538. 6s. 6d. (J. & A. Churchill.)

Bidie, G. *Laboratory Analysis of Water, Milk, and Bread*. Crown 8vo. Pp. 30. Sewed. 2s. net. (Hirschfeld.)

Foster, M. *A Text-book of Physiology. With Illustrations*. Sixth edition. Part 2, comprising Book 2, the Tissues of Chemical Action, with their respective Mechanisms: Nutrition. 8vo. Pp. 524. 10s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Freudenreich, E. von. *Dairy Bacteriology: a Short Manual for the use of Students in Dairy Schools, Cheese-makers, and Farmers*. Translated from the German by J. R. A. Davis. Post 8vo. Pp. 122. 2s. 6d. (Methuen.)

Frothingham, L. *Laboratory Guide for the Bacteriologist*. Illustrated. Royal 8vo. 4s. net. (Hirschfeld.)

Jago, W. *A Text-book on the Science and Art of Bread-making, including the Chemistry and Analytic and Practical Testing of Wheat, Flour, and other Materials employed in Baking*. 8vo. Pp. 650. 15s. net. (Simpkin.)

Maycock, W. P. *The First Book of Electricity and Magnetism*. Second edition, thoroughly revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged. Post 8vo. Pp. 230. 2s. 6d. (Whittaker.)

Muir, J. *Agriculture, Practical and Scientific*. Post 8vo. Pp. 354. 4s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Prentice, Chalmers, M.D. (Chicago). *The Eye in its Relation to Health*. Crown 8vo. Pp. 214. Cloth. 6s. 6d. (John Wright & Co., Bristol.)

Stephens, Florence. *Our Sick and How to Take Care of Them*. Third edition. Post 8vo. Pp. 150. 1s. (Cassell.)

The Mineral-water Makers' Manual and Diary for 1895. Post 8vo. Pp. 134. Stiff paper covers. 5s. (J. Gilbert Smith.)

Tschvich, Dr. A., and Oesterle, Dr. O. *Anatomischer Atlas der Pharmacognosie und Nahrungsmittel kunde*. Foolscep. 4d. Paper covers, with plates. Parts 6 (pp. 103-123) and 7 (129-153). (Leipzig: Tschvich London: Williams & Norgate.)

Wall, E. J. *A Dictionary of Photography*. Sixth edition. Mostly rewritten and greatly enlarged. Post 8vo. Pp. 630. 7s. 6d. (Hazzell.)

White, Robert, M.P.S. *Struggles and Incidents in the Life of a Chemist*. Stiff paper covers. Pp. 58 in 24mo. (John Davis & Co., Limited.)

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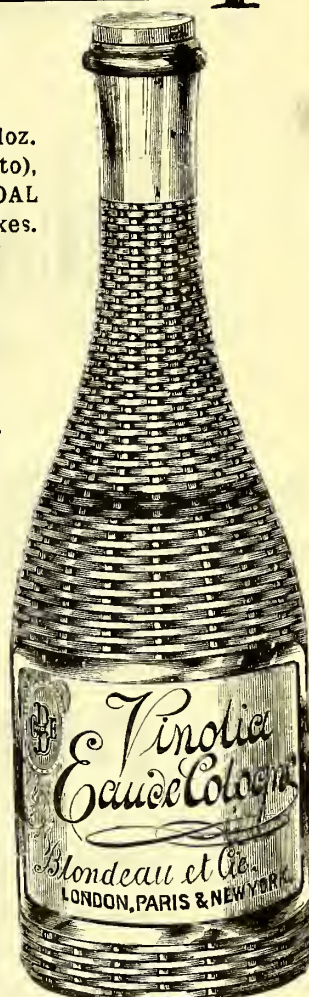
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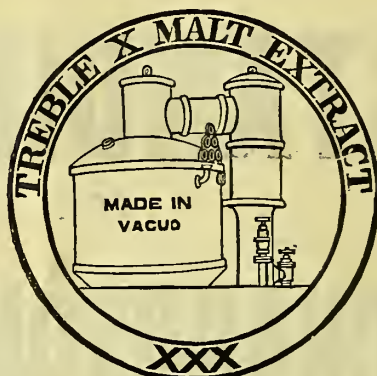
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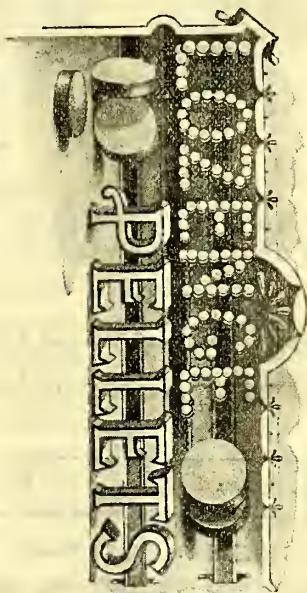
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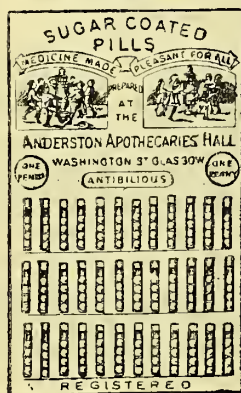
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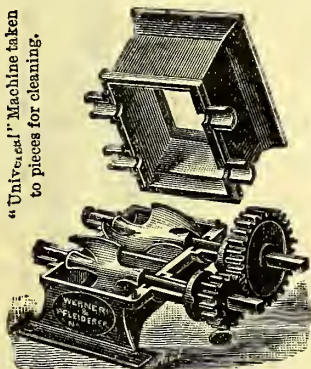
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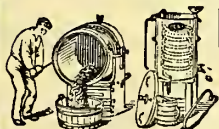
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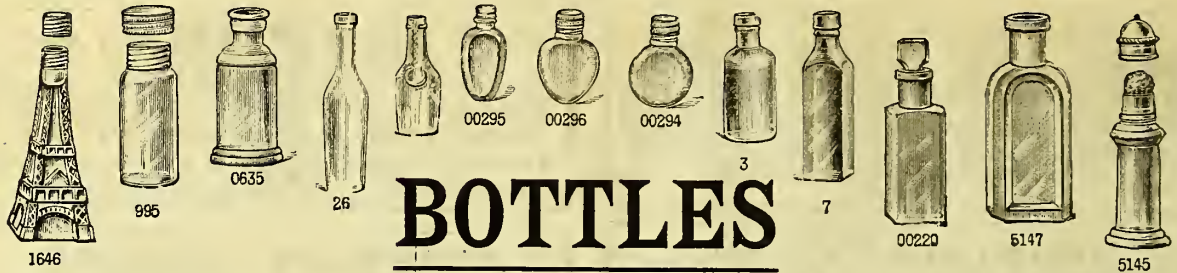
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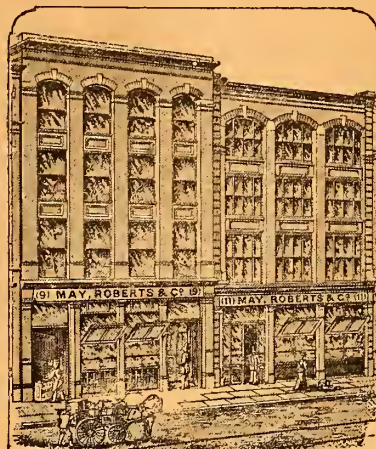
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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1895

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GENTLEMAN, with good business prospects, seeks a Partner, who must be a qualified Chemist, with small capital; can have full control, but strict investigation will be made. 14, 41, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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SOUTH.—Returns about £700; net profit over £300; house good; popular seaside resort; price £500.

LEICESTER.—Returns £800, capable of increase; rent £30; price about £600.

BIRMINGHAM.—Returns £10 week as branch; Post Office worth £25; price as it stands £120; rare chance to small capitalist.

SUFFOLK.—Returns £600; good town; vendor advanced in years; pushing man could double returns; valuation about £500.

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1.—**BATH.**—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; same hands 40 years, retiring; returns £700; net profit £300; can be much increased; price £550; valuation terms arranged if wished.

2.—**BERKSHIRE.**—Large, unopposed village Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £760; rent £30; good house; net profit £250; same hands 20 years; price £500, or offer.

3.—**CARDIFF.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £850 under manager; excellent position; main thoroughfare; well fitted and stocked; is capable of great increase; price £350.

4.—**SURREY.**—Large town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly, steadily increasing; rent £40; good house; good reason for selling; price £250, or offer.

5.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, combined with Wines and Spirits; returns £2,000; net profit £450; price £1,400; valuation terms arranged.

6.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £500; rent £20; good house, shop is well fitted and stocked; price £350, or reasonable offer.

7.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Unopposed Business, in good village, population 4,000; returns £300; very profitable; low rent; good house; price £200, or valuation.

8.—**MIDLANDS.**—Market town; population 10,000; returns £700; net profit over £200; low rent; good house; well fitted and stocked shop; price £400.

9.—**LONDON, W.**—High-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, making a net profit of £450 yearly; splendid position, centre of the West-end squares; price £1,250.

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FORTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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PROPRIETARY RIGHTS of two Specialities, with established premises; a living for a small outlay.

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(ADJOINING CANNON STREET STATION).

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S.W.—Retail and Prescribing Business, returning about £400, with good profits; nice residence; price £250.

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N.—Retail and Prescribing; returning £300; price £200, or offer.

W.—High-class Dispensing, returning £1,300 at good prices; price £300 goodwill and valuation.

N.E.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £700; price £650.

N.—Cash Retail Business; returning £650; price £550.

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HOME COUNTIES.—50 miles from London; a most desirable Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade, giving a clear profit of £200 a year on a return of £600; price £525, including a good lease; this is well worth prompt attention; owner retiring after 20 years' holding.

SUSSEX.—Light Retail &c.; returns £400; low rent; good house; price £350, or valuation can be arranged.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—An exceptionally good opportunity for a pushing man; returns £500; price £350; splendid premises and plenty of scope for increase.

BIRMINGHAM.—A Cash Retail and Prescribing trade; returns at full price, £450 a year; price £225.

YORKSHIRE.—Cash Retail and Prescribing; returning £1,500; price £1,100, or valuation; terms can be arranged.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Prescribing; returning over £400; capable of great increase; price £200.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Dispensing and Agricultural Business in first-rate position in the town; returning £550; price £300.

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LONDON.—Easy distance from Bank, a good Family Retail, with Proprietaries and fair amount of Dispensing; returns £700; good house; price £510.

LEICESTER.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, in a well-populated district; good business and residential premises; returns £800; price £650, or valuation and a small goodwill.

SOUTHSEA.—Good-class Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail; net profits about £240; very convenient shop and residence; price £475.

SWANSEA.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; well-fitted shop and good house; returns £400; price £275.

LONDON.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; convenient shop, well stocked; returns £650; 3-roomed house, long lease; a sound business; trial allowed on the usual terms; price £600.

LONDON, N.W. (Suburb).—Prescribing and General Retail, principally Prescribing; returns £8 a week, increasing; comfortable home; price £200.

LONDON, E.—Good Family Retail; shop in good position, nicely fitted and well stocked; returns over £12 per week; good house, long lease, low rent; price £400.

Our Specialty, VALUATIONS conducted from start to finish by a member of the firm. Our experience extends over 25 years. References to past Clients.

56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

WANTED, end of June, a qualified Assistant. Apply personally; rail paid from Paddington. Griffith & Waldeu, Slough, Bucks.

WANTED, a qualified Junior Assistant, for the month of August. Apply to Williams, Chemist, West Hill, London, S.W.

BRANCH Manager, near Woolwich.—An active young man wanted immediately; indoors; salary and commission. B., Baiss Bros. & Co., Jewry Street, E.C.

AT once (indoors), competent hand for Counter; liberal salary to one experienced in quick Cash trade; also vacancy for Junior, about 21. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to "Manager," Lewis's Drug Stores, 215 Finchley Road, N.W.

ASSISTANT (qualified), about 24, to take charge of small Branch, or with view to purchase; Extractor, Prescriber; salary £80 (outdoors) and commission. Apply, Bayliff, Ingleton.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted; indoors. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary required, and full particulars of previous experience, to "Chemist," 285 Hedon Road, Hull.

JUNIOR Assistant (qualified); must write well and be accustomed to good-class business. Apply, stating salary and usual particulars, to J. Selley, 142 Earl's Court Road, South Kensington.

OUTDOOR Assistant, aged about 22; London experience. State salary required and full particulars to "Willsell," Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Coleman Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, at once, with Minor qualification, and accustomed to high-class Dispensing and Retail business. Send full particulars, with photo (to be returned), to C. White, 45 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.

WANTED, a smart Assistant, of good address; good Salesman; accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; send photo, references, age, height; salary £120 (outdoors). 4/4, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, Dispensing Assistant, accustomed to West-end or South Coast business; not under 24 years of age; please state age, height, and salary required; letters not answered by return may be considered declined. Address, Gibbs & Gurnell, Chemists, Ryde.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—For July, August, September, and possibly October, a gentlemanly Junior, well up in high-class Dispensing; salary £3 a month, indoors; a qualified man might be arranged with for longer stay. State age, height, references, and enclose carte, to F. R. Bessant, Pharm. Chem.

ASSISTANT (Indoors); age not over 30; able to take sole charge if required; must be energetic, steady, strictly honest, and obliging; good reference required; hours 8 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. except Saturday; salary £40 per annum. Apply, Hutchins, Chemist, 35 Lower Kennington Lane, near Newington Butts, S.E.

WHOLESALE Drug House requires qualified Manager for their Retail; willing to pay good salary (outdoors) to secure competent, energetic, first rate management; all-round Retail experience, including Mixed Agricultural desirable. Address, in first instance, A. M., at Mr. Winter's, Chemist, Llandudno.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Assistant wanted, for Cape Town (Wholesale Druggist), accustomed to Wet Counter work; one understanding Pill Making and Coating preferred; 3 years' agreement; second-class passage paid. Apply, with full particulars, to C. T., c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED, an experienced man for the Pill department; one who thoroughly understands Pill-coating in all its forms, and also in making Compressed Tablets; able to take the head of the Pill department. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, to 10/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CLAYTON Hospital and Wakefield General Dispensary.—Wanted, a Dispenser; candidates must have the Minor or Hall qualification; salary to commence, £90 per annum. Applications, with not more than three recent testimonials to be sent, not later than Thursday, June 27th, to the Hon. Sec., Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

WANTED, an active and pushing Junior Assistant for first-class Family business; one used to Store trade preferred; no Sunday duty. State age, salary (outdoors), height, experience, references, if member of any Church, and send photo, to Managing Director, The Oxford Drug Company (Limited), Cash Chemists, Oxford.

ASSISTANT required for good-class Cash trade in the Isle of Wight; energetic, trustworthy, and competent, and a good Salesman; outdoors, and no Sunday duty; permanency to a suitable man. State salary required, particulars of last two appointments, and all customary information, to Timothy White Company, Chemists, Portsmouth.

MANAGER.—Wanted for a high-class West End Drug Store, a thoroughly experienced and capable man, gentlemanly address being indispensable; none need apply unless they have filled a similar position; this opening offers special advantages to an able and energetic man desiring a permanent appointment. Full particulars to be stated on application, which will be treated in strict confidence, to 123, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, competent Managing Assistant, qualified, for leading Family and Agricultural business in good country town; must have business ability, suitable experience, be good counterman, and not much under 30 or over 40 years of age; married, and one seeking permanency preferred; suitable applicant liberally dealt with. Photo, which will be returned, and full particulars of experience, in confidence, to "Delta," c/o Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

JUNIOR; 20½; 5½ years' experience; London preferred. G., 675 Holloway Road, N.

JUNIOR; qualified; aged 21; 5½ years' experience. Kershaw, 7 Cedar Street, Blackpool.

TEMPORARY or permanent, by qualified middle-aged man. "Spes," 212 Stockwell Road, S.W.

JUNIOR; 20; 5 years' experience; Liverpool preferred. "Axungine," 10 Greenfield Street, Alloa.

LOCUM; aged 27; Extractor, Prescriber; experienced. M., 80 May Villas, East Hill, Dartford.

LOCUM or permanent; Medical, Chemical, or Dental; experienced. Geary, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

DISPENSING or Stock; mornings, afternoons (except Thursdays). Rogers, 37 Golborne Road, W.

JUNIOR; 22; 5 ft. 6 in.; 6 years' experience; obliging. H. N., 8 Keapel Street, Stoke, Devonport.

JUNIOR; 23; 6 years' experience; Extractor; outdoors. "Kudos," 3 Calthorpe Street, Gray's Inn Road.

ASSISTANT; 26; unqualified; London; outdoors preferred; 11 years. Wilson, Mount Pleasant, Downham.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; reliable; disengaged; moderate terms. J. Andrew, Chemist, Walthamstow.

ASSISTANT; 22; 7 years' experience; London preferred. Osborn, 104 North End Road, W. Kensington.

PART-TIME or Short-time Assistancy; aged 24. "Cades," 31 Barratt's Grove, Stoke Newington, N.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 24; 5 ft. 8 in.; good experience and references. 170 Malpas Road, Brockley, S.E.

SITUATION in Wholesale or Manufacturing; 6 years' varied Retail experience. S., 89 Friar Street, Reading.

CHEMIST'S Dispenser; 21; good experience. Ambrose, Sydney House, Listria Park, Stoke Newington, N.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; 6½ years' experience; outdoors. "Dispenser," 32 Framfield Road, Highbury, N.

JUNIOR; 19; 3½ years' good experience; disengaged; good Dispenser. "Phenol," 36 Western Street, Swansea.

ASSISTANT; 25; outdoors; West-end experience; disengaged July. Davies, North Crescent, Haverford west.

SEASIDE, in August, as Dispenser to Surgeon or Hospital; highest references. "Dispenser," Hospital, Rotherham.

PART-TIME; disengaged evenings and every other Sunday; Chemist or Surgeon. "Chemist," 82 Crowndale Road, N.W.

SITUATION as Junior; indoors or out; 23; 6 years' experience; references. Hill, 3 King Street, Dalton-in-Furness.

MANAGER or Senior (outdoors preferred); 5 years' West End experience. "Assistant," 45 Buckingham Palace Road.

AS Traveller; Drugs; West of England and S. Wales. Drew, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Assistant; 24; excellent reference; could take management; unqualified. F., c/o Mr. Prichard, Rattleigh Road, Enfield.

YOUTH (20), at present in Post Office with Drug trade attached, seeks situation; useful all round. Dickenson, Eyam, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; capable; 5½ years' thorough experience; good reference. Atkinson, Fleetwood Street, Southport.

EXPERIENCED; temporary; disengaged 26th June; good recent references. Davis, "Chestnuts," Gordon Hill, Enfield.

LOCUM-TENENS or Temporary Assistant; aged 42; qualified; Disengaged. C. M., 149 Junction Road, Upper Holloway, N.

BRANCH Manager; registered Prescriber, Tooth-extractor; good references. Address, 73 Gillington Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

JUNIOR; 21; good references; London or large town preferred; time for study desirable. "Alpha," c/o Windle, Chemist, Chesterfield.

JUNIOR; highest references; aged 21; height 5 ft. 9½ in.; London or country; disengaged. Apply, "Chemicus," 10 Wansley Street, S.E.

MANAGERSHIP; in or near London; month's time; married. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 26; accustomed to high-class Dispensing business; excellent references; London preferred. W., 62 Falmouth Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 30; Wholesale or Retail; Midlands preferred; undeniable reference. J. Budworth, Post Office, Tibshelf, Alfreton.

ABOUT July 15; London; unqualified; outdoors preferred; good references. 11/13, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.*3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.*

WANTED, a Drug Business where there is a good opening for Dentistry or Prescribing; advertiser is on Medical Register; Partnership might be arranged. Save time by giving full particulars to 7/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£30 Cash down, and balance by instalments, for a small Retail Chemist's, Surgeon's or Herbalist's in London; densely populated, working neighbourhood; small stock, advertiser preferring new. Particulars to "Druggist," 81 Bravington Road, London, W. No agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.*3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.*

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
CORNER OF CLEETHORPE ROAD AND RIBY SQUARE, GREAT GRIMSBY.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. J. W. WARNER, at the RED LION HOTEL, Freeman Street, GREAT GRIMSBY, on Wednesday, the 26th June, 1895, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening precisely (subject to such conditions of sale as will be then produced, and which may be seen at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitor within seven days from the day of sale), the following very valuable Leasehold Property, viz.:-

All that Dwelling-house and Shop, with the Yard and Outbuildings, being No. 103 Cleethorpe Road and No. 2 Riby Square, Great Grimsby, and lately occupied by Messrs. Woodhouse & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

The land contains 137½ square yards or thereabouts, and is held on a lease from the late George Tomlin, Esq., for 99 years, from the 6th April, 1863, at the yearly ground rent of £6.

The House comprises drawing-room, sitting-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, lumber-room and cellar; also large sale Shop and Dispensary.

The property occupies one of the best sites in the Borough, being near to the Docks, and the main traffic therefrom passing close by it, in addition to the large traffic in the Cleethorpe Road. The shop has a double plate-glass front facing Cleethorpe Road on the south and Riby Square on the west, and there is a frontage of 54 feet, with a private entrance in Riby Square. There are good cellars, and it is a most desirable business property, and will first be offered as a going concern (not including any patent rights), and if not so sold the property will be offered without the Stock, Fixtures, and Businesses.

The whole or any part of the purchase-money can be had on approved security.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Bank Chambers, Flottergate, or to

Royal Dock Chambers, Great Grimsby,
13th June, 1895.

S. T. HADDELSEY,
Solicitor.

SITUATIONS OPEN.*3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.*

COMPETENT Assistant; 24 to 30. Knight, 452 Edgware Road.

A QUALIFIED Assistant as Senior. Apply, personally, C. J. Miles, 165 Edgware Road, W.

WANTED, an Improver for a Light General Retail and Dispensing business; hours are easy. T. M. Hales, Warrington.

JUNIOR; must have good references. State full particulars as to age, experience, &c., to Joseph Blower, Knighton, Radnorshire.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, about 24 years of age. Apply to J. Lloyd Bullock & Co., 3 Hanover Street, Hanover Square, W.

IMMEDIATELY, a Junior or Improver, outdoors, for summer months. State full particulars, to Henry Griffith, Exmouth.

WANTED, immediately, as Manager; aged about 25; must be qualified (Minor) and possess good references. 34 Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR wanted, for the season; Mixed business. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to H. Chapman, 52 Newborough, Scarborough.

AN Assistant, to sleep out; Saturday half-holiday. Apply personally, or with usual particulars and salary required, W. Sharman, 247 Mare Street, N.E.

N. M. GROSE, Pharmacist, Swansea, is in want of a qualified Assistant as second hand; 3 kept. Full particulars, with photo, which will be returned.

JUNIOR (outdoors) required for good-class business. Particulars of age, height, references, and salary required, to Bayley & Elliott, Chemists, Lichfield City.

WANTED, for 3 or 4 months, a qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age; must be a good Counterman. Enclose photo (to be returned), J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant for the Retail counter; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Drug and Chemical Store, 120 North End, Croydon.

OUTDOOR Counterman wanted for a brisk ready-money business. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to F. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

SURGICAL Instruments.—Wanted, a young man for the above. State age, experience, and salary required, 76/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Assistant; Minor qualification; age 22 to 25; indoors. Applicants, state salary required and references to Hugh Fairhurst & Co., Horse Market Street, Warrington.

A QUALIFIED Assistant for 4 weeks in August, while others are having holiday. Apply, with usual particulars and photo (to be returned), to "Manager," 38 Farnson's Green, Fulham, S.W.

JUNIOR Assistant, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Full particulars as to experience, age, height, salary required (outdoors), and photo, which will be returned, to R. Lucas, Bridgend.

AT once, Junior Assistant; about 20; short hours; no Sunday duty. State references, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo (to be returned), to Gant, Bushey Pharmacy, Bushey New Town, Herts.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant, must be good Salesman and Prescriber. Apply, stating full particulars as to experience, salary, and references, to "Cinchona," c/o Smith & Sons, Norwich.

WANTED, by the middle of July, a steady and reliable Assistant; Extractor; weekly half-holiday. Apply, stating age, height, salary (in or out doors), and reference, with photo, to Stevens, Chemist, Dover.

WANTED, a Managing Assistant (outdoors) of good all-round experience, aged about 30; must be a smart Counterman and have good references. Apply, "Phenacetin," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

FOR the Season.—A competent Prescriber, Dispenser, and Counterman; please send age, height, references, salary required, and photo if possible (to be returned). The Manager, 8 North Marine Road, Scarborough.

WANTED, for a fortnight for the latter end of July, a Locum (qualified), to live in. Apply, stating age and wages, to James Hart & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 130 Newport Street, Bolton, Lancs.

AT once, Assistant, age about 22, indoors, accustomed to a good Family, Retail, and Agricultural business. Apply, with full particulars, and also enclose photo (to be returned), to Robt. Donington, Market Place, Spalding.

WANTED, Assistant, qualified, age about 24 (outdoors); Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, stating usual particulars, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to T. Woodruff, Ph.C., 43 Lapwing Lane, Withington, Manchester.

FOREMAN and Packer wanted in a Sheep-dip and Disinfectant Factory; a thoroughly capable man, one of the Trade, preferred; good references required. Full particulars, by letter only, to Odams, 116 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.—Qualified Assistant, 25 to 30, with first-class experience, for a large Industrial undertaking; salary, £150 per annum. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED, Chemist holding Minor qualification of Pharmaceutical Society, to Manage a Country Branch; salary and a share of profits. Apply, with particulars, to 8/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, an Assistant, married, about 28 years of age, to reside on the premises; must be of good address and well recommended. Address, with full particulars, "Radix," H. Jackson & Sons, Old Post Office Place, Liverpool.

FOLKESTONE.—Wanted, sharp, gentlemanly Assistant (outdoors), used to Store trade; qualified preferred. Apply, in first instance, to M. Vincent, Bishops', 460 Holloway Road, N. Also Junior for London, with knowledge of Photo trade.

IMPROVER required, at once, for Family Retail business (indoors); knowledge of Photographic trade preferred. Applicants will please send full particulars of experience, age, references, and enclose photo, to Charles Dewing, Old Market Place, Great Grimsby.

AN Assistant, aged about 26, for a good-class Retail Business, with Dispensing; indoors; only one kept; hours 8 to 8, and 10 on Saturdays; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating salary, &c., and give two last references, to Rogers & Co., High Street, Newmarket, Cambs. Enclose photo.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver, at once, for Light Retail and Prescribing; indoors; state experience, height, age, and salary, with photo (to be returned); half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty; time for study. Also Apprentice wanted. Cocker, Pharmacist, Luton, Beds.

MANAGER required for a London business at West End; must be qualified, Extractor, good Prescriber; state age, height, if married, salary required (with furnished rooms); abstainer preferred. Address, "Vortex," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRANCH Manager, at once; Prescriber and Extractor essential; permanency for good all-round man, sober, obliging, and thoroughly trustworthy; house in connection with shop; give fullest particulars to save time, with salary expected; house free. Griffiths, Chemist, Openshaw.

MANAGER wanted for high-class Drug-store; must be of gentlemanly appearance and address, and possess a thorough knowledge of this class of business in all its branches. Apply, stating full particulars of past experience, salary required, &c., "Energy," Quench, 4 Ludgate Square, E.C.

ASSISTANT wanted; competent, but not necessarily qualified; state particulars relative to age, height, salary expected (outdoors), an indication of general experience, mentioning specially the last two situations, and time spent at each respectively, and enclose photo to be returned. Apply, to "Myrrh," c/o Wright, Layman, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST'S Business, with Surgery attached (old-established), to be Sold, in Liverpool; moderate terms. Apply to Obarles Taylor, 42 Grey Road, Walton, Liverpool.

FOR Sale, owing to decease of proprietor, an old-established Dispensing and Prescribing Business, in one of the largest towns in Staffordshire; capital required £650. Apply, Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

GOOD (new) Seaside Business for Sale through death of proprietor; good opening for capable man; returns £6 weekly; growing locality; incoming easy; Post-office. Apply, 7/9, Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate Disposal, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business in the Thames Valley; lease, low rent; returns between £400 and £500; sole cause of sale owner taking a larger business; price £350. "Statim," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IN NORFOLK—Old-established Country Business; death of late proprietor cause of sale; commodious and convenient premises; good garden and stable; low rent; lease or purchase; returns about £750, with good profits. For full particulars apply to Smith & Sons, Norwich.

FOR Sale, reliable Dispensing, Prescribing, and Family Retail; returns the last 3 years £1,000; one with capital, understanding Store business, can soon treble returns; splendid corner house, 21 years' lease, rent £80; price £925. Stewart, c/o E. Dark, Esq., 12 Pall Mall East.

PRESTON—Old-established Business; sadly neglected; middle-class district; population extensive; excellent house, Post-office attached; grand opening for an energetic young man; price about £130, or valuation. Apply to "Lac. Sulphural," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST—Genuine old-established high-class Business; commanding position, main thoroughfare; good proprietaries; capable of increase; suit young energetic man; returns between £700 and £800; no agents. "Boatman," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BERKS—Banks of the River; delightful locality; old-established Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly; large shop; good position; no near opposition; good house, rent £35; price £200 or offer; owner going abroad. "Active," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON Suburb—A good little Business for Sale; pleasantly situated in an increasing and improving neighbourhood; low rent, long lease; a little advertising would greatly increase present returns; owner going abroad; price £225. "Cascara," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, S.E.

£750 will purchase a genuine Business within 70 miles of London, on main line; first-class Retail and Dispensing; also good country connection; exceptionally good house and garden; rent £65; returns about £700; profitable. "Mercurialis," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.W.—£1,500 a year (average); net profit £500, exclusive of Dental work about £140; very old-established good-class Retail and Dispensing, in capital position; corner premises, with private entrance; on long lease at low rental; terms £1,400. Woolridge & Co., 3 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.O.

£65—West-end, near the Squares; small Retail and Prescribing Business; under management, returns £4 weekly; rent £23, inclusive of rates and taxes; rare opportunity to anyone with small capital; business can be doubled. 10/32, Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENUINE Branch Business, main road, London, N.W.; Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; doing £500, steadily growing; A1 proprietaries; good stock and fixtures; rent £70 on lease, half let off; every investigation allowed; price £400 cash. J. D., Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE—Very old-established Retail and Prescribing Business, in centre of large town in Midlands; doing £25 a week; capable of very considerable development; satisfactory reasons for disposal; shop (double-fronted) will be Sold or Let; principals only. Apply to Z.Y.X., Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£70 for a very profitable Prescribing Retail; yearly increasing populous suburb; commanding central corner position, main thoroughfare, 1 minute Park, and Higher Grade; Tooth-drawing nearly pays rent (and taxes under £20 year); £10 week can be easily done; unlimited scope, no opposition. Ellis, Chemist, St. George, Bristol.

MIDDLE-CLASS Retail Business for Disposal; excellent position, main road; present return about £600; good profit; double-fronted shop, well stocked; comfortable house, lease; rent £40; price £360, part can remain if desired; suit small capitalist. Address, "Suburb E," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London.

LONDON, W—Good Retail and Prescribing; lock-up shop with back room; shop well fitted and stocked; receipts between £400 and £500; exceptionally good profits; a rare opportunity for good Prescriber, who, with personal attention, could very quickly increase; £350 wanted. "Delta," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business in main thoroughfare, London, near large Railway; returns £700; full prices; long lease, low rent; under management; must be sold at once; a bargain. S. B., Baiss Bros. & Co., 4 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

CHEMIST and Druggist's for Sale, a bargain; suit a beginner; rent £50, part let off; proprietor retiring through old age; price £60 to an immediate purchaser; a younger man would soon double the business; stock at valuation. 65 Old Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.E.—Chemist's and Druggist's Business for Disposal; same hands for 7 years; modern fittings; good opening for Cash business, with Dentistry; rent £50, with lease (14 years); near Deptford Broadway; price £80, or offer for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply, H. M. S., c/o Mr. Lindeman, 184 Upper Thames Street, E.C.

£1.150 returns, at good profits; splendid position in rapidly increasing N.W. suburb; main road; grand opening for Dentistry; large house; lowest price £1,000; no agents; applicants for particulars will please furnish reference; domestic bereavement cause of sale. "Eric," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOMERSET—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; full prices (Patents 1s.); returns about £1,700; large and commodious house; price £250 goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures, about £1,500 together, or would exchange for seaside business; references required. Address, "Grange," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BEDFORDSHIRE—One hour from London; splendid opening for Dentistry; Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in present hands 20 years; good introduction; returns £600, net profit over £200; exceptionally convenient double-fronted residence; Dentist could make large practice. "Beds," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£120 (to married unqualified Assistants) buys Preventive Appliance Business; patent rights of best appliance in the market; stock and goodwill; rent low; good living; profits from £200 to £500; easily extended; established 10 years; bargain; exceptional opportunity for married couple. Address, "Hygiea," 9 Wollaton Street, Nottingham.

SURREY (10 miles from City)—An exceptionally profitable Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with good Specialities; returns £600, net profit fully 50 per cent.; corner shop, long lease; rent £30; same hands 8 years; owner having bought a larger business is sole reason for selling; price £525. Apply, "Papav," c/o Herrings & Co., 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

PLYMOUTH—Cash Business, old-established, suitable for Store trade; central situation in busy thoroughfare; large double-fronted corner shop, heavily stocked, modern fitted; business capable of great extension under smart man; price moderate for cash; owner retiring from business. Apply, William Searle, 2 Gainsboro' Villas, Alexandra Road, Mutley, Plymouth.

ABERDEEN, N.B.—The old-established Business of James Sim & Co., Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, 76 King Street, Aberdeen, is for Sale by private tender; the stock is fresh and in good condition, and amounts (including fittings) to £1,210. Further particulars may be obtained on application to John Craigen, Solicitor, 7 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.

CHEMIST'S (suburban); thoroughly genuine, well-established Business for immediate Disposal; excellent premises; capital position; moderate rent; good-class, profitable trade and Dispensing connection; ingoing for superior fittings, stock, &c., about £350, or by valuation, without premium; exceptional opportunity. Messrs. Wickenden, 20 High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

LONDON (Northern Suburb)—An exceptional chance of securing a sound, steadily increasing, and very profitable Business; good house, garden, and stabling; prettily situated; suit a beginner; an early sale must be effected; 1894 profits, £258; price £375; agents not replied to. Genuine buyers apply, "Bona Fides," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GOLD to be made by one who will give £350 for a Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £700 under manager; stock running down; tremendous scope for increasing business; splendid opening for Dentistry; healthy town, four hours' ride from London; this is genuine; investigation courted. Address (no agents), "Rus-kin," c/o The Manager, 79 Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

FOR Sale, Provincial Wholesale, with good connection among Surgeons and Chemists, and capable of much development; above is an exceptional opportunity for acquiring a thoroughly sound Wholesale Business, and would suit a London house desirous of establishing a branch in an important and increasing centre. Apply, "Wholesale," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MUST Sell immediately, small Business in South Devonshire, returning £350; well fitted and stocked; £250, or valuation; good introduction given; rent £40; good house, garden; lease; good opening Dentistry; active man, with small capital could soon work up splendid Wholesale business among neighbouring little village shops. Apply, "Devon," Office of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

UNDER a Deed of Assignment.—Re Arthur Thomas Pink, of No. 1, Tindal Street, Balsall Heath, Drysalter and Oil and Colour Man.—To be Disposed of, immediately, the Business lately carried on by the above, suitable for a qualified Chemist; stock and fixtures about £200. Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Saunders, Bradbury & Saunders, Solicitors, Temple Row; or Mr. E. M. Sharp, Trustee, 120 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; good references. J., 97 Fore Street, Ipswich.

LOCUM-TENENS; 38; qualified; disengaged Monday. "Minor," 40 Palace Street, S.W.

MANAGER or Locum; disengaged; qualified; aged 34. "Chemist," 6 Conroy Road, Hornsey.

STUDENT attending Minor classes wishes Part-time situation. H., 27 Valmar Road, Camberwell.

B.Sc. (Victoria) desires situation to qualify for Minor. Rayner, Yorkshire Society's School, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

LOCUM (aged 40) to Chemists, Hospitals, or Surgeons; disengaged; first-class experience and references. F. G. Shrimpton, Grove Street, Oxford.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; London and provincial experience; references. E., c/o Hanson, Chemist, Birkby, Huddersfield.

WHOLESALE; town or country; Office or Warehouse; 11 years' experience; aged 26; disengaged. A. H., 63 Whitepost Lane, Manor Park, E.

QUALIFIED Assistant; temporary, or with view to early succession; aged 27; town and provincial experience. Evans, Manordillo, Carmarthenshire.

LOCUM, Bristol and district; well recommended; abstainer; qualified; 25; London and West experience. "Minor," 2 Belmont Road, Montpelier.

WHOLESALE.—As Department Manager (Wet preferred) in London; well up in manufacture of French Essences. R. O., 18 Hampden Road, Hornsey, N.

BRANCH Manager or Dispenser to Surgeon; aged 31; height 6 ft.; unqualified; disengaged 27th; references. J. B., 69 Gayhurst Road, London Fields, N.E.

MANAGER or Dispenser.—Married man seeks permanent engagement; well up in Prescribing, good Extractor. Harding, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

MANAGER or Assistant; aged 30; married; good Prescriber and Teeth-extractor; excellent references. "Chemists," 451 Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.

DISPENSER; qualified; Hospital or Surgeon's; 25; tall; abstainer; excellent references; permanency required. Dodd, Mount Pleasant Road, Dartford, Kent.

MANAGER; married; qualified; experienced Prescriber and Extractor; South Coast. "Iodol," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YOUNG MAN, as Traveller, requires berth in good Drug House; of good appearance; energetic. 56/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM; Manager; 46; married; Connter, Dispenser, Prescriber, Dentistry, Photography; good references; disengaged. Morrison, 49 Pollock Road, New Kent Road, S.E.

AS Assistant in Wholesale; a long and varied experience in all branches; quick, energetic; would not object to outdoor Retail. T. A., 17 Plum Street, Seaforth, Lancs.

ASSISTANT; good address, appearance, &c.; height 5 ft. 10½ in.; capable, energetic; town or country; permanency preferred. "Radix," c/o 83 Oxford Street, Liverpool.

IN a first-class Pharmacy, by a gentleman possessing the Swiss and Italian Diplomas; speaks English, French, German, and Italian fluently. "Carlo," 12 Percy Circus, W.C.

TRAVELLER; provincial; drugs; qualified Chemist; excellent connection; highest references; disengaged. 225/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, with capital Chemists' connection, Midlands, also South and West of England, open to engagement; or commission and part expenses. P. Wagstaffe, 5 Grove Road, Southsea.

SIX SHILLINGS a day, Locum (34); day or week; qualification; 14 years' all-round West-end experience; excellent references and testimonials. "Quercus," 9 Queen Street, Edgware Road, W.

TO Chemists, Druggists, &c.—Accounts and books written up and balanced by a Senior Clerk; sixteen years with a well-known Sundries house. H. A. Paul, 44 Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, S.E.

TRAVELLER.—Advertiser, a qualified Chemist with good appearance and address, first-class salesman, is open for engagement as representative in Country London House (Drugs or Sundries); practical knowledge of England, and personal acquaintance with best Chemists; good credentials. "Fides," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Town Traveller to firm of Manufacturing Chemists or Surgical-instrument Makers, &c., or good Drug and Sundry House; aged 37; height 6 ft.; energetic and of good address; previous experience in North of England; now disengaged; highest town references; practical Photographer; Medical education; would prefer, although not essential, fair connection with good facilities for extension; accept moderate terms to begin with. "Tabloid," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.—Manager or Senior; qualified; abstainer; nearly 27; good references; Dispensing and varied experience. Chettle, Shirley, Tröwbridge, Wilts.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; disengaged; good experience; North London preferred; 22. R. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 12 years' varied experience; good Dispenser; good references. "Calumba," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL Traveller, one who has for the past 6 years covered the field of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, calling upon the Medical Profession, is open to engagement, either here or abroad; he is also well acquainted with the Medical Profession, Chemists and Druggists of the United States and Canada, having for several years travelled the latter countries. Address, "Factor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42, Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

OBIT.—On the 11th instant, at his residence, Park Gate, Timperley, William Mather, aged 38 years; interred at Brooklands Cemetery, Friday, 14th inst.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fittings for Sale; great bargains; 14 ft. range of drawers, with bevelled-edged glass-labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving, lockers, and mirror poison cupboard complete, £18 10s.; plate-glass and mahogany counter, 12 ft. long; dispensing-screen, mirror centre to match; sponge case, bent plate-glass counter-case, 2 glass wall cases, and an enormous quantity of other fittings. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.—The complete fittings of 6 high-class Chemist Shops, comprising ranges of solid mahogany-fronted drawers, fitted with crystal cut knobs and bevelled edge labels, the bottom part fitted with panelled lockers and the above with mahogany-fronted shelving and cornice complete; 6 Spanish mahogany dispensing screens with bevelled and embossed mirror in centre, some have sponge cases at bottom; a large assortment of mahogany and plate-glass fronted counters, fitted with numerous drawers at back; bent-glass counter cases, wall cases, sponge cases, desks, window enclosures, and every fitting appertaining to the trade. We have a large assortment of new fittings in stock, all the latest designs. We fit up shops complete from £50. Most practical men sent to all parts of the country. Write for references, Edwards & Co., Chemist Fitters, 19 and 20 Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

PILL-COATING IN 10 MINUTES.

COMBINED Pearl and Sugar Coating can now be effected by using Campling's Pill-coating Solution (absolutely inert), which with French chalk produces a white, soluble coating, easily polished, and equal in finish to any machine-coated goods; as effectual with one pill as with 1,000. Send 6 stamps for samples of Solution and Pills, with all particulars, to E. S. Campling, 305 Fulham Road, London, S.W.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write-to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Caesar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to Write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Notes on Dispensing, 1s., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings.

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SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON (KING'S CROSS)
AND DARLINGTON.

King's Cross (G. N.), dep.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	5.15	10.0	10.35	11.45	2.20*	3.20	5.45	8.30	10.40
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Darlington, arr.	11.0	3.53	4.16	6.41	7.12*	9.39	11.29	1.56	4.32
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	MID.
Darlington dep.	2.37	8.32	11.5	1.34	2.49	6.4*	8.12	12.17	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
King's Cross (G. N.), arr.	8.0	2.5	5.0	6.30	8.35	11.10*	3.0	5.50	

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TOURIST TICKETS from LONDON (King's Cross, G. N.) and other Great Northern stations to stations in Scotland, or to stations on the North Eastern Railway reached *via* DARLINGTON, are available for the journey to be broken at DARLINGTON either going or returning.

SPECIAL THROUGH EXPRESS Goods and Live Stock Trains will be run to and from Darlington for the conveyance of exhibits at the Royal Show.

Full information can be obtained from Mr. F. P. Cockshott, Superintendent of the Line, or of Mr. R. H. Twelvetees, Chief Goods Manager, King's Cross Station.

HENRY OARLEY, General Manager.
King's Cross Station, June, 1895.